TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,

1889,

WITH

APPENDICES.

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SECTION I.—METEOROLOGY. No Remarks.

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SECTION III.—NATIVE ARMY. No remarks.

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These Sections are omitted from this Report (*vide* Government of India Resolution No. 118, dated 27th June 1878.)

SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

Number of registered births.

In the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889 there were 600,489 births registered against 634,693 in 1888. The recorded births for the year under report are thus 34,204 less than the number registered in the previous year, whilst they exceed the mean of the preceding 10 years ending 1888 by 94,175. Of the births registered 312,974 were males and 287,515 females against 330,316 and 304,377 respectively in 1888.

Births in 1889 compared with previous years from 1879 to 1888.

2. The following table shows the number of births registered in each year from 1879 to 1889, their ratios per 1,000 of population, and the proportion of males to females :—

Years.	Population.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			In every 100 Births there were		For every 100 Male Births the Females were
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females	Children.	Males.	Females	
1879	16,228,774	151,460	136,410	287,870	9·33	8·41	17·74	52·61	47·39	90·06
1880	16,228,774	195,285	175,588	370,873	12·03	10·82	22·85	52·66	47·34	89·91
1881	16,454,414	239,912	219,745	459,657	14·58	13·35	27·93	52·19	47·81	91·59
1882	16,454,414	255,927	235,419	491,346	15·55	14·31	29·86	52·09	47·91	91·98
1883	16,454,414	261,966	239,835	501,801	15·92	14·58	30·50	52·20	47·80	91·55
1884	16,454,414	278,986	255,737	534,723	16·96	15·54	32·50	52·17	47·83	91·67
1885	16,454,414	298,406	274,025	572,431	18·14	16·65	34·79	52·13	47·87	91·83
1886	16,454,414	303,376	278,177	581,553	18·44	16·90	35·34	52·17	47·83	91·69
1887	16,454,414	327,500	300,693	628,193	19·90	18·27	38·18	52·13	47·87	91·81
1888	16,454,414	330,316	304,377	634,693	20·07	18·50	38·57	52·04	47·96	92·15
Mean for ten years.	16,409,286	264,313	242,001	506,314	16·11	14·75	30·86	52·20	47·80	91·55
1889	16,454,414	312,974	287,515	600,489	19·02	17·47	36·49	52·12	47·88	91·87

The recorded birth-rate for the year is 36·49 against 38·57 in 1888. It is unsatisfactory to notice that no improvement in the registration of births has taken place in several districts, urban and rural.

Number of males born to every 100 females born.

3. From Annual Form No. 1 in the Appendix, it will be seen that for every 100 females 108·85 males were registered, but this proportion is greater in the following Collectorates :—

In Kaira the ratio of male to female births was		...	113·71 per cent.
„ Karáchi	„	...	120·52 „
„ Hyderabad	„	...	137·16 „
„ Thar and Párkar	„	...	118·94 „
„ Shikárpur	„	...	123·89 „
„ Upper Sind Frontier	„	...	133·81 „

Births by months.

4. The monthly distribution of births in 1889 as compared with 1888 and with the monthly mean of the previous ten years is given in the following table :—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mean for ten years, 1879 to 1888	38,194	35,076	39,691	39,721	41,860	44,634	45,412	44,960	44,633	45,560	43,993	42,580	506,314
1888...	48,600	47,166	55,492	51,842	54,439	57,537	55,275	53,268	54,495	55,047	52,522	49,010	634,693
1889...	46,719	42,117	46,849	47,843	50,161	54,900	54,687	53,504	53,258	53,535	49,695	47,221	600,489

The greatest number (54,900) was registered in June and the least (42,117) in February. In 1888 the highest and the lowest numbers (57,537) and (47,166) respectively were registered in the corresponding months.

Comparison between the number of births registered in each district and collectorate for 1889 with the number for 1888 and the mean for ten years.

5. The next table shows the number of births registered in 1889 in each district and Collectorate of the Presidency contrasted with those for 1888, and the mean for ten years :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Mean for ten years 1879—1888.		1888.		1889.	
				Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,237,231	42,137	35·25	53,112	42·92	52,391	42·35
	2	Násik	781,206	26,845	34·70	34,285	43·89	30,448	38·97
	3	Thána	807,367	24,005	29·44	24,755	30·66	23,795	29·47
	4	City of Bombay ...	773,196	15,312	20·49	16,470	21·30	15,240	19·71
	5	Kolába	482,830	11,766	25·78	15,125	31·32	14,748	30·54
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	751,228	29,104	38·51	37,268	49·61	33,364	44·41
	7	Poona	900,621	27,227	30·19	36,137	40·12	33,031	36·68
	8	Sholápur	582,487	20,478	33·59	27,330	46·92	27,741	47·63
	9	Sátára	1,062,350	41,453	39·03	48,816	45·95	45,521	42·85
	10	Ratnágiri	997,090	21,031	21·00	29,568	29·66	28,349	28·43
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	864,014	32,977	37·52	40,194	46·52	37,837	43·79
	12	Dhárwár	882,907	36,287	40·14	45,714	51·78	42,790	48·46
	13	Bijápur	638,493	22,819	33·86	32,121	50·31	32,266	50·53
	14	Kánara	421,840	12,777	30·63	14,335	33·98	13,667	32·40
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	614,198	21,339	34·82	24,299	39·56	21,792	35·47
	16	Broach	326,930	10,195	30·74	11,998	36·69	12,316	37·67
	17	Kaira	804,800	27,818	34·75	27,783	34·52	29,153	36·22
	18	Panch Maháls	255,479	7,802	30·90	9,194	35·98	9,087	35·56
	19	Ahmedabad	856,324	26,572	31·22	31,083	36·29	29,865	34·87
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi...	478,688	10,261	21·94	16,260	33·97	13,915	29·07
	21	Hyderabad	754,624	12,972	17·34	20,578	27·27	18,921	25·07
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	203,344	5,675	28·54	7,036	34·60	4,578	22·51
	23	Shikárpur	852,986	17,527	20·92	28,191	33·05	26,569	31·15
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	124,181	1,935	16·49	3,041	24·49	3,105	25·00

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,081,830	120,065	30·12	143,747	35·22	136,622	33·47
Central do.	4,293,776	139,293	32·19	179,119	41·71	168,006	39·13
Southern do.	2,807,254	104,860	36·49	132,364	47·51	126,560	45·08
Eastern Gujarát do.	2,857,731	93,726	32·91	104,357	36·51	102,213	35·76
Sind Registration do.	2,413,823	48,370	20·41	75,106	31·11	67,088	27·79
Presidency ...	16,454,414	506,314	30·86	634,693	38·57	600,489	36·49

It will be seen from the abstract of the above table that the number of births recorded in each district in 1889 is lower than in the previous year, whilst it exceeds the mean of the preceding ten years ending 1888.

6. Of the 24 Collectorates, the number of recorded births in 1889 is higher than in 1888 in 5 only, *viz.*, Sholápur, Bijápur, Broach, Kaira and Upper Sind Frontier. The remaining Collectorates show a decrease as compared with 1888. In the City of Bombay the registration of births in 1889 appears to have fallen off as the recorded birth-rate for the year is 19·71 against 21·30 in 1888, whilst the mean ratio for the last ten years ending 1888 amounted to 20·49 per 1,000 of population. In a subsequent table it will be seen that out of 56 towns in the Presidency the City of Bombay occupies the 8th place from the bottom of the list.

Birth registration in urban and rural circles.

7. The birth-rate per 1,000 of population among the urban and rural populations in each Collectorate of the Presidency during 1889 as compared with 1888 is given in the following table :—

Collectorates.	Urban and Rural.	Population.	1888.	1889.
Khándesh	Urban	49,465	26·69	25·29
	Rural	1,187,766	43·60	43·06
Násik	Urban	48,535	20·85	18·05
	Rural	732,671	45·37	40·36
Thána	Urban	27,366	11·47	11·15
	Rural	780,001	31·33	30·12
City of Bombay	Urban	773,196	21·30	19·71
	Rural	.....	...	...

Collectorates—*continued.*	Urban and Rural.	Population.	1888.	1889.
Kolába	Urban	23,531	25·20	21·67
	Rural	459,299	31·64	31·00
Ahmednagar	Urban	46,288	43·62	43·94
	Rural	704,940	50·00	44·44
Poona	Urban	147,376	27·21	23·96
	Rural	753,245	42·65	39·16
Sholápur	Urban	92,926	23·69	33·97
	Rural	489,561	51·33	50·22
Sátára	Urban	54,482	33·95	27·55
	Rural	1,010,868	46·56	43·63
Ratnágiri	Urban	21,563	33·44	32·46
	Rural	975,527	29·57	28·34
Belgaum	Urban	54,190	34·52	34·10
	Rural	809,824	47·32	44·44
Dhárwár	Urban	91,071	45·93	45·02
	Rural	791,836	52·48	48·86
Bijápur	Urban	18,448	45·21	39·68
	Rural	620,045	50·46	50·86
Kánara	Urban	24,390	35·18	35·30
	Rural	397,450	33·91	32·22
Surat	Urban	123,073	31·34	27·56
	Rural	491,125	41·62	37·46
Broach	Urban	48,760	27·71	27·83
	Rural	278,170	38·27	39·39
Kaira	Urban	67,614	30·23	34·40
	Rural	737,186	34·91	36·39
Pauch Maháls	Urban	25,736	24·59	33·45
	Rural	229,743	37·26	35·81
Ahmedabad	Urban	171,390	35·07	35·87
	Rural	684,934	36·61	34·63
Karáchi	Urban	68,332	54·47	55·58
	Rural	410,356	30·55	24·65
Hyderabad	Urban	45,195	39·92	36·95
	Rural	709,429	26·46	24·32
Thar and Párkar	Urban	2,828	36·42	19·09
	Rural	200,516	34·57	22·56
Shikárpur	Urban	83,073	28·08	29·02
	Rural	769,913	33·62	31·38
Upper Sind Frontier	Urban	11,352	27·72	21·93
	Rural	112,829	24·81	25·31
Presidency ...	Urban	2,117,180	28·44	27·79
	Rural	14,337,234	40·07	37·78

8. The recorded birth-rates among the urban and rural populations of the Presidency were respectively 27·79 and 37·78 against 28·44 and 40·07 in 1888. Among the rural population of each Collectorate, except Ratnágiri, Kánara, Ahmedabad, Karáchi and Hyderabad, the birth-rates were higher than in the urban circles. In 1888 the birth-rates amongst the rural population were higher than in the urban population in each of the Collectorates except Ratnágiri, Kánara, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier.

9. The difference is most marked in the following Collectorates :—

	Ratio per 1,000.	
	Rural.	Urban.
Násik	40·36	18·05
Thána	30·12	11·15
Khándesh	43·06	25·29
Sholápur	50·22	33·97
Sátára	43·63	27·55
Poona	39·16	23·96
Broach	39·39	27·83
Bijápur	50·86	39·68
Belgaum	44·44	34·10
Surat	37·46	27·56

whilst in the undermentioned five Collectorates the birth-rates in the rural population are lower than in the urban :—

	Urban.	Rural.
Karáchi	55·58	24·65
Hyderabad	36·95	24·32
Ratnágiri...	32·46	28·34
Kánara	35·30	32·22
Ahmedabad	35·87	34·63

Birth-rates in tálukas.

10. The birth-rate for each táluka (rural registration circle) is shown on the opposite page in a diagram which has been drawn so as to show at a glance the birth-rate in each Collectorate.

11. It will be seen that 22 tálukas record a rate of above 50 per 1,000 of population, whilst among 68 rural registration circles it was between 40 and 50 per 1,000. In 38 it closely approached the standard—40 per 1,000, whilst in 40 it was 30 to 35 per 1,000 ; in 39 it ranged between 20 and 30 per 1,000. In 15 it was below 20 per 1,000. These 15 tálukas are in Sind, where the registration of births, although an improvement has taken place, is still very defective.

12. In Khándesh the registration of births is fairly carried out in all the tálukas with the exception of Taloda and Nandurbár and its Petha Navápur, where the birth-rate is very low.

In Násik the registration of births is well attended to in all the tálukas except Igatpuri, in which the birth-rate is very low.

In Thána birth registration is apparently inaccurate in all the tálukas except Váda, where it is fairly attended to.

In Kolába the registration of births shows a low rate throughout the Collectorate.

In Ahmednagar birth registration is well attended to throughout the Collectorate.

In Poona the registration of births is well carried out in all the tálukas except Mával, in which the rate is very low.

In Sholápur the registration of births is evidently well attended to throughout the Collectorate.

In Sátára birth registration is well carried out in all the tálukas except Malcolmpeth, in which the rate is very low.

In Ratnágiri the registration of births shows a very low rate throughout the Collectorate.

In Belgaum birth registration is carefully looked after throughout the Collectorate.

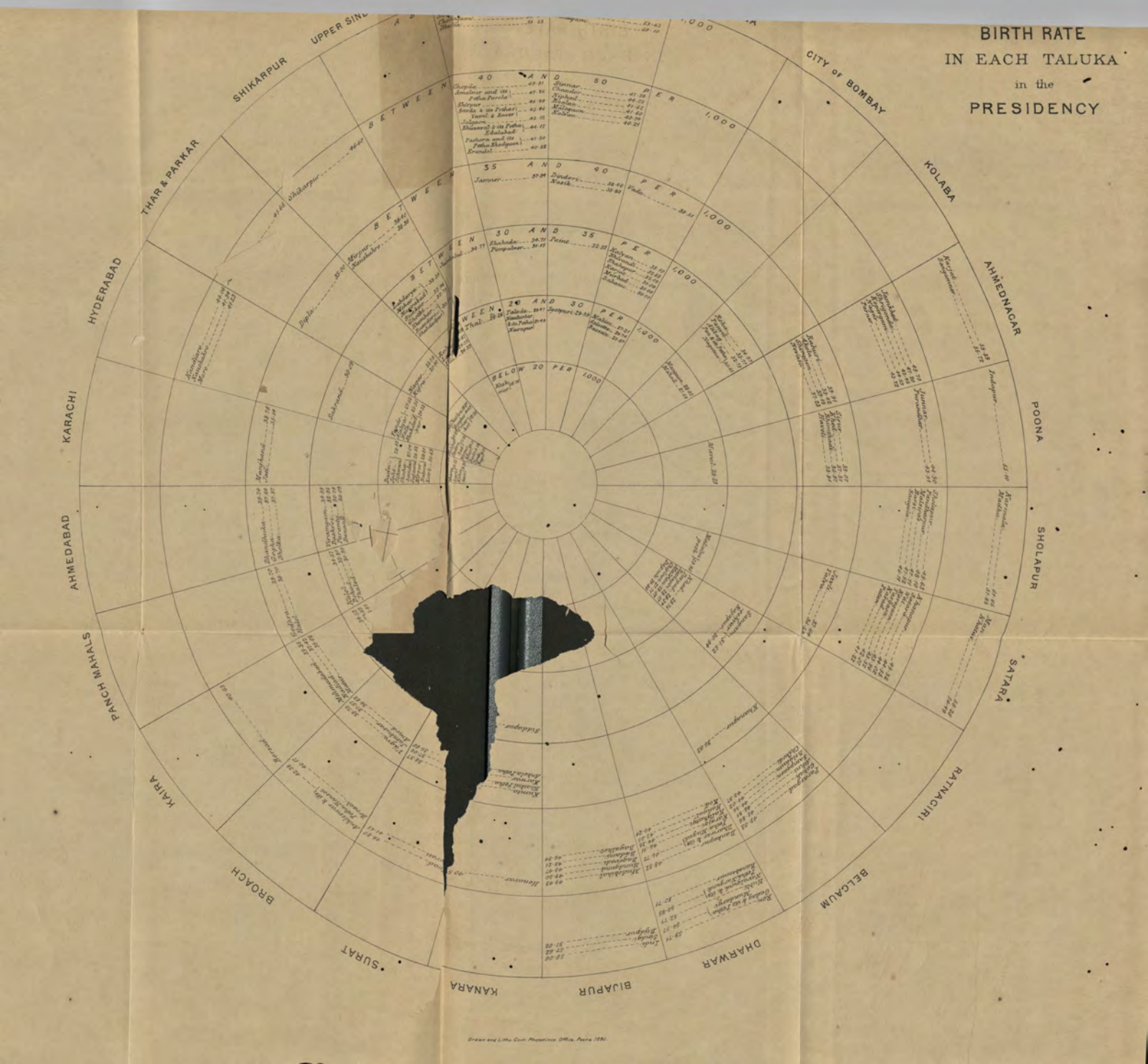
In Dhárwár the registration of births is well attended to throughout the Collectorate.

In Bijápur the registration of births is well carried out throughout the Collectorate.

In Kánara more attention is required to the registration of births throughout the Collectorate, especially in Mungod Petha, Sirsi, Yellápur and Haliyál and its Petha Supa.

In Surat the registration of births is fairly carried out in all the tálukas, but more attention is required in Bulsár, Chikhli and Párdi.

BIRTH RATE
IN EACH TALUKA
in the
PRESIDENCY



Drawn and Litho. Govt. Photolitho. Office, Poona 1890.

In Broach birth registration is fairly attended to throughout the Collectorate.

In Kaira the registration of births is fairly carried out in all the tálukas with the exception of A'nand, Thásra and Kapadvánj, which show very low rates.

In Panch Mahals birth registration is fairly carried out in Godhra and Halol, but more attention to the work is necessary in the remaining tálukas.

In Ahmedabad the registration of births is fairly attended to in Dhandhuka, Gogha and Dholka, but more attention should be given to the matter in the remaining tálukas.

In Karáchi birth registration shows a low rate throughout the Collectorate except in Mánjhand and Jati, in which the work is evidently better attended to.

In Hyderabad the registration of births seems to be carefully looked after in Kandiáro, Nausháhro and Moro, but in the remaining tálukas the ratios are extremely low.

In Thar and Párkar birth registration is apparently well attended to in Mitti and Dipla, but in the remaining tálukas the rates are very low.

In Shikárpur the registration of births is fairly carried out in Shikárpur, Mirpur and Nausháhro, but more attention to the work is necessary in the remaining tálukas.

In Upper Sind Frontier the registration of births is fairly carried out in Jacobabad, but in Thul and Kashmor the rates are very low.

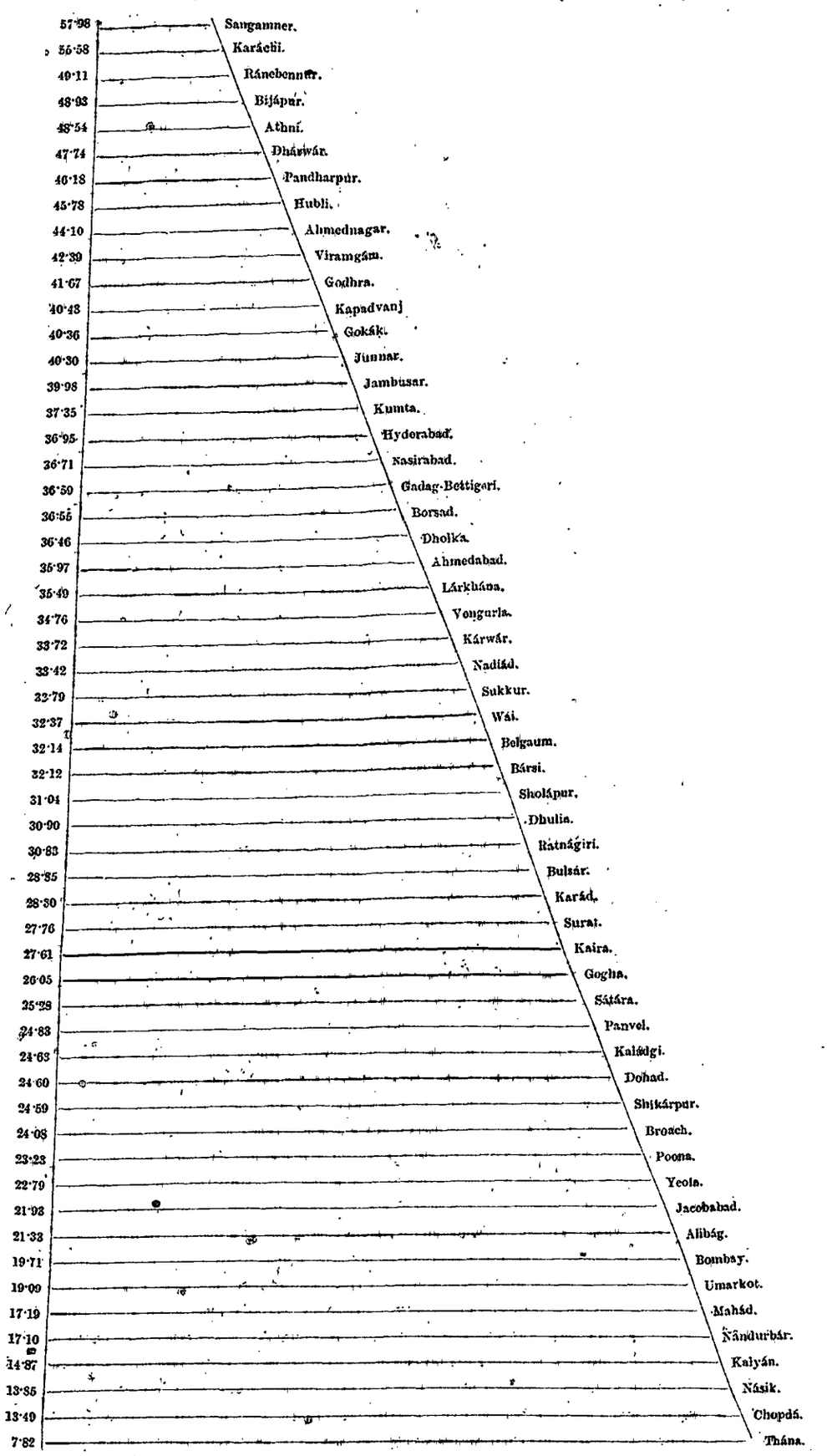
I hope Government will be pleased to call the especial attention of the Collectors in the following districts to the necessity for a more careful examination of the registration of births in their respective Collectorates:—

Thána.	Karáchi.
Kolába.	Hyderabad.
Ratnágiri.	Thar and Párkar.
Kánara.	Shikárpur.
Panch Mahals.	Upper Sind Frontier.
Ahmedabad.	

Birth rate in sequence in towns.

13. The following diagram shows the recorded birth-rate in each town in the Presidency, arranged in sequence of highest birth-rate per 1,000 of population.:—

Recorded Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population in Towns.



14. It will be seen that out of 56 towns in the Presidency, 14 have a birth-rate exceeding 40 per 1,000. In many towns, however, the registration of births is still much neglected, particularly in Zillah stations, where one would have sup-

posed the wishes of Government would have been more strictly attended to. For example, in the town of Thána a birth-rate of only 7·82 per 1,000 was recorded against 10·51 in 1888, in the town of Násik a birth-rate of 13·85 was registered against 16·72, and in the town of Alibág 21·33 against 21·49 in 1888. In the towns of Poona and Broach the recorded birth-rates were respectively 23·23 and 24·08 per 1,000 against 27·98 and 24·75 in 1888. Birth-rates, such as those of Thána 7·82, Chopda 13·49, Násik 13·85, Kalyán 14·87, and those returned by Nandurbár, Mahád and Umarkot are absolutely valueless. These and other Municipalities, which have returned apparently equally inaccurate birth-rates, cannot be performing their duties properly, and I hope Government will be pleased to call the attention of the authorities to the necessity of much greater attention being paid to this most important subject. The undermentioned Municipalities deserve credit for the attention they have paid to the registration of births :—

Collectorates.	Municipalities.	Birth-rate.
Ahmednagar	Sangamner	57·98
Karáchi	Karáchi	55·58
Dhárwár	Ránebennúr	49·11
Bijapur	Bijápur	48·93
Belgaum	Athni	48·54
Dhárwár	Dhárwár	47·74
Sholápur	Pandharpur	46·18
Dhárwár	Hubli	45·78
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	44·10
Ahmedabad	Viramgám	42·39
Panch Maháls	Godhra	41·67
Kaira	Kapadvanj	40·43
Belgaum	Gokák	40·36
Poona	Junnar	40·30

15. The above table confirms the view that a high birth-rate is not confined to any particular part of the Presidency but solely depends on accuracy of registration and the care and supervision exercised by officials who interest themselves specially in the subject.

Birth-rates in Cantonments.

16. The following table contrasts the recorded birth-rate in each Cantonment in British territory in 1889 with the results of the previous year :—

Cantonments.	Birth-rate, 1888.	Birth-rate, 1889.
Devláli	28·54	23·94
Málegaon	33·60	29·89
Ahmednagar	18·09	15·91
Poona	26·16	27·03
Kirkee	31·18	34·27
Belgaum	17·01	15·24
Ahmedabád	15·98	11·86

It will be seen from the above table that the recorded birth-rate is below 40 per 1,000 in each of the Cantonments. The Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee show a slight improvement in the registration of births in 1889 over 1888. The registration of births in the remaining Cantonments is apparently not carefully looked after, and I hope Government will be pleased to call again the special attention of the Magistrates in these Cantonments to this most important subject.

Still-born.

17. During the year 1889, 5,709 children were registered as still-born against 6,704 in 1888. Of these 3,190 were males and 2,519 females against 3,719 and 2,985 respectively in 1888. These births occurred in the following Collectorates :—

Collectorates.	Recorded Births.	Still-born.			Percentage of still-born to born alive.
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.	
Khándesh	52,391	99	17	116	0·22
Násik	30,448	132	15	147	0·48
Thána	23,795	25	...	25	0·11
City of Bombay	15,240	...	1,223	1,223	8·02
Kolába	14,748	53	18	71	0·48
Ahmednagar	33,364	43	18	61	0·18
Poona	33,031	55	64	119	0·36
Sholápur	27,741	34	3	37	0·13
Sátara	45,521	281	34	315	0·69
Ratnágiri	28,349	121	2	123	0·43
Belgaum	37,837	44	19	63	0·17
Dhárwár	42,790	559	95	654	1·52
Bijápur	32,266	41	2	43	0·13
Kánara	13,667	493	36	529	3·87
Surat	21,792	201	95	296	1·36
Broach	12,316	93	57	150	1·22
Khaira	29,153	167	48	215	0·74
Panch Maháls	9,087	54	6	60	0·66
Ahmedabad	29,865	25	488	513	1·72
Karáchi	13,915	174	152	326	2·34
Hyderabad	18,921	85	43	128	0·68
Thar and Párkar	4,578	28	2	30	0·66
Shikárpur	26,569	333	111	444	1·67
Upper Sind Frontier	3,105	19	2	21	0·68
Total ...	600,489	3,159	2,550	5,709	0·95

18. The percentage of still-born to born alive is high in the City of Bombay (8·02 against 7·16 in 1888). In Kánara it was 3·87 against 4·76 in 1888.

Deaths.

Number of Deaths

19. Among the Civil population in the rural, town and Cantonment Circles in the Presidency, 518,562 deaths were registered during the year 1889. In 1888, 468,039 deaths or 50,523 less than in 1889 were recorded. The following statement shows the number of deaths recorded in each year since 1879 :—

1879	387,542	1884	408,409
1880	328,673	1885	473,591
1881	381,450	1886	381,185
1882	343,418	1887	455,261
1883	420,198	1888	468,039
		1889...	518,562

The year under report, as compared with the previous ten years, was exceptionally unhealthy.

20. Of the total deaths registered 270,992 took place among males and 247,570 among females against 243,719 and 224,320 respectively in 1888.

Death-rate.

21. The computed death-rate per 1,000 of population in 1889 was 31·51 against 28·44 in 1888 and a decennial mean of 24·67. Omitting Sind, where registration is very defective, the recorded death-rate in the other parts of the Presidency amounted to 33·06 per 1,000 of population against 30·33 in 1888.

Male and female death-rates.

22. The millesimal ratio of males dying to males living was 31·89 and of females dying to females living 31·11. In 1888 these ratios were respectively 28·68 and 28·19. For every 100 females who died 109·46 deaths among males were recorded, but these proportions vary considerably in the following Collectorates :—

In Khándesh the ratio of male to female deaths was 114·05 per cent.
„ City of Bombay „ „ 112·07 „
„ Kolába „ „ 110·82 „
„ Ahmednagar „ „ 111·70 „
„ Kánara „ „ 110·39 „
„ Broach „ „ 111·49 „
„ Kaira „ „ 118·38 „
„ Panch Mahás „ „ 117·73 „
„ Ahmedabad „ „ 115·87 „
„ Karáchi „ „ 117·86 „
„ Hyderabad „ „ 122·76 „
„ Thar and Párkar „ „ 124·58 „
„ Shikárpur „ „ 116·06 „
„ Upper Sind Frontier „ „ 130·12 „

Deaths by districts.

23. The following table shows, for each registration district, the population enumerated at the Census of 1881, the number of deaths recorded in 1889 by sexes, and their ratios per 1,000 of population. The highest ratio, 34·96 per 1,000, occurs in the Southern Registration District and the lowest, 22·54, in Sind :—

Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.			Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Western Registration District ...	2,154,823	1,927,007	4,081,830	71,737	64,363	136,100	33·29	33·40	33·34
Central do. ...	2,137,095	2,156,681	4,293,776	67,307	63,179	130,486	31·49	29·29	30·39
Southern do. ...	1,417,136	1,390,118	2,807,254	49,464	48,688	98,152	34·90	35·02	34·96
Eastern Gujarát Registration District	1,471,834	1,385,897	2,857,731	52,380	46,544	99,424	35·92	33·59	34 79
Sind Registration District	1,316,830	1,096,993	2,413,823	29,604	24,796	54,400	22·48	22·60	22·54
Presidency ...	8,497,718	7,956,696	16,454,414	270,992	247,570	518,562	31·89	31·11	31·51

Deaths by Collectorates.

24. The next table shows the recorded deaths in each Collectorate in 1889 as compared with 1888, and the mean of the previous ten years :—

Districts.	Number.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Mean for ten years, 1879–1888.		1888.		1889.	
				Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,237,231	32,893	27·51	34,155	27·61	46,692	37·74
	2	Násik	781,206	21,175	27·43	25,109	32·14	35,301	45·19
	3	Thána	807,367	19,921	24·43	25,651	31·77	20,172	24·98
	4	City of Bombay ...	773,196	21,424	28·66	22,118	28·61	23,048	29·81
	5	Kolába	482,830	9,446	20·69	13,831	28·65	10,887	22·55
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	751,228	21,131	27·96	24,712	32·90	28,408	37·81
	7	Poona	900,621	21,091	23·38	24,273	26·95	27,947	31·03
	8	Sholápur	582,487	16,213	26·60	16,894	29·00	23,143	39 73
	9	Sátára	1,062,350	27,392	25·79	30,088	28·32	32,565	30·65
	10	Ratnágiri	997,090	17,178	17·15	17,148	17·20	18,423	18·48
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	864,014	23,590	26·84	27,524	31·86	29,005	33·57
	12	Dhárwár	882,907	24,467	27·07	30,886	34·98	34,838	39·46
	13	Bijápur	638,493	15,145	22·47	16,117	25·24	22,630	35·44
	14	Kánara	421,840	11,974	28·70	11,219	26·59	11,679	27·69
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat...	614,198	18,234	29·75	24,985	40·68	20,740	33 76
	16	Broach	326,930	11,239	33·89	13,820	42·27	13,870	42·42
	17	Kaira	804,800	24,083	30·09	27,683	34·40	26,234	32·59
	18	Panch Mahás ...	255,479	4,941	19·57	6,011	23·53	6,619	25·90
	19	Ahmedabad... ...	856,324	25,727	30·23	33,666	39·31	31,961	37·32
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	478,688	8,725	18·65	10,505	21·95	13,030	27·22
	21	Hyderabad	754,624	11,515	15·39	12,594	16·69	14,397	19·08
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	203,344	3,150	15·84	3,609	17·75	4,368	21·48
	23	Shikárpur	852,986	12,816	15·29	13,953	16·36	20,649	24·21
	24	Upper Sind Frontier.	124,181	1,307	11·14	1,488	11·98	1,956	15·75
Western Registration District			4,081,830	104,859	26·30	120,864	29·61	136,100	33·34
Central do.			4,293,776	103,005	23·78	113,115	26·34	130,486	30·39
Southern do.			2,807,254	75,176	26·16	85,746	30·54	98,152	34·96
Eastern Gujarát do.			2,857,731	84,224	29·57	106,165	37·15	99,424	34·79
Sind do.			2,413,823	37,513	15·83	42,149	17·46	54,400	22·54
		Presidency ...	16,454,414	404,777	24·67	468,039	28·44	5,18,562	31·51

It will be seen from the above table that in 1889 the recorded death-rate per 1,000 of population was higher than in 1888 in each of the Collectorates except Thána, Kolába, Surat, Kaira and Ahmedabad. In Broach the recorded death-rate—42·42 per 1,000—during the year was nearly the same as that for 1888, 42·27. In the City of Bombay, Ratnágiri and Kánara the recorded death-rates are slightly in excess of those for 1888. In the City of Bombay it was 29·81 per 1,000 of population against 28·61 in 1888, in Ratnágiri 18·48 against 17·20, and in Kánara 27·69 against 26·59.

It was also higher than the annual mean of the preceding ten years in all the Collectorates except Kánara. In Thána the death-rate, 24·98 per 1,000, was nearly the same as that of the annual mean of the preceding ten years, 24·43.

Death-rate by Collectorates in sequence.

25. The next statement shows the deaths in 1889 by Collectorates in sequence of highest rates which range from 45·19 per 1,000 in Násik to 15·75 in Upper Sind Frontier. In 1888 the maximum and minimum ratios—42·27 and 11·98 per 1,000 respectively—occurred in Broach and Upper Sind Frontier:

Collectorates.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Násik	18,451	16,850	35,301	46·43	43·90	45·19
Broach	7,312	6,558	13,870	43·39	41·38	42·42
Sholápur	11,993	11,150	23,143	40·68	38·76	39·73
Dhárwár	17,521	17,317	34,838	39·64	39·28	39·46
Ahmednagar	14,989	13,419	28,408	39·28	36·30	37·81
Khándesh	24,878	21,814	46,692	39·33	36·07	37·74
Ahmedabad	17,156	14,805	31,961	39·04	35·50	37·32
Bijápur	11,159	11,471	22,630	35·13	35·75	35·44
Surat	10,612	10,128	20,740	34·66	32·86	33·76
Belgaum	14,656	14,349	29,005	33·73	33·41	33·57
Kaira	14,221	12,013	26,234	33·32	31·77	32·59
Poona	14,502	13,445	27,947	31·87	30·18	31·03
Sátára	16,467	16,098	32,565	30·92	30·38	30·65
City of Bombay	12,180	10,868	23,048	26·21	35·23	29·81
Kánara...	6,128	5,551	11,679	27·48	27·92	27·69
Karáchi	7,049	5,981	13,030	26·50	28·12	27·22
Panch Maháls	3,579	3,040	6,619	27·28	24·45	25·90
Thána	10,505	9,667	20,172	25·25	24·71	24·98
Shikárpur	11,092	9,557	20,649	24·06	24·38	24·21
Kolába...	5,723	5,164	10,887	23·45	21·63	22·55
Thar and Párkar	2,423	1,945	4,368	21·56	21·39	21·48
Hyderabad	7,934	6,463	14,397	19·48	18·60	19·08
Ratnágiri	9,356	9,067	18,423	19·78	17·30	18·48
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1,106	850	1,956	15·76	15·74	15·75
Presidency ...	270,992	247,570	518,562	31·89	31·11	31·51

Death-rates by Sexes.

26. This statement shows that in the City of Bombay and in the Karáchi Collectorate the recorded death-rate of females is higher than that among males. In Dhárwár, Bijápur, Belgaum, Sátára, Kanára, Shikárpur, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier the death-rates of males and females were equal. In the remaining Collectorates the death-rates of males everywhere exceed those of females. In 1888 the female death-rate exceeded that among males in Thána, City of Bombay, Karáchi, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier.

Birth and Death-rates compared by Collectorates.

27. In Násik, City of Bombay, Broach and Ahmedabad the recorded birth-rate was below the registered death-rate. In Násik they were respectively 38·97 and 45·19 per 1,000 of population. In the City of Bombay the recorded

birth-rate was 19·71 and the death-rate 29·81 per 1,000 of population: the difference may be ascribed to defective registration of births. In Broach and Ahmedabad the recorded birth-rates were respectively 37·67 and 34·87 and their death-rates 42·42 and 37·32 per 1,000 of population. In all other Collectorates the recorded birth-rates are higher than the registered death-rates. This is noticeable in the following Collectorates:—

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
Bijápur	... 50·53	35·44
Sátára...	... 42·85	30·65
Belgaum	... 43·79	33·57

The death-rate recorded in each of the Collectorates in Sind is apparently incorrect.

Deaths by Ages.

28. The figures given below show the total deaths in 1889 under different ages as also the ratio per 1,000 living calculated on the population of each age period enumerated at the Census of 1881, and the percentage on total deaths:—

Age periods.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage on total Deaths.
Under 1 year	457,644	107,724	235·39	20·77
1 and under 5 years	1,714,283	115,930	67·63	22·36
5 do. 10 do.	2,387,644	29,865	12·51	5·76
10 do. 15 do.	1,877,474	14,252	7·59	2·75
15 do. 20 do.	1,287,360	14,695	11·41	2·83
20 do. 30 do.	2,984,550	44,083	14·77	8·50
30 do. 40 do.	2,459,456	44,382	18·05	8·56
40 do. 50 do.	1,543,353	38,855	25·18	7·49
50 do. 60 do.	1,000,059	39,090	39·09	7·54
60 years and upwards	742,591	69,686	93·84	13·44
Total ...	16,454,414	518,562	31·51	100

The mortality amongst infants under 1 year and children above 1 year but under 5 is, as usual, very high in comparison with other periods of life. In fact, the deaths among children under 5 years of age formed 43·13 per cent. of the total deaths. The period of greatest immunity was in the age of above 10 and under 15, the rate being 7·59 per 1,000. The percentage on total deaths amongst infants under 1 year is 20·77 against 21·32 in 1888. For those above 1 and under 5 the percentage on total deaths is 22·36 against 20·99 in 1888. Among old people of 60 and upwards the percentage on total deaths is 13·44 against 12·99 in 1888. The total deaths by sexes under the different ages in 1889 in each Collectorate are given in Annual Form IV in the Appendix.

Deaths by Caste or Class.

29. The deaths by caste in each Collectorate are given in Annual Form No. V in the Appendix. According to the Census of 1881, the Mahomedan population numbered 3,107,171 persons amongst whom, in 1889, 76,596 deaths were recorded against 65,203 in 1888, the death-rate being 24·65 per 1,000 of population against 20·98 in 1888. The Hindu population amounted to 13,128,587 persons, amongst whom 436,178 deaths or 33·22 per 1,000 of population were reported during 1889. In 1888 the total deaths amongst this race were 396,887, equal to a death-rate of 30·23 per 1,000 of population. Amongst the Christian population numbering 138,326 persons, 2,437 deaths were reported during the year against 2,590 in 1888, the death-rate being 17·62 against 18·72 per 1,000 in 1888. Under the heading "Other castes" are included all those not belonging to either of the above sects, who by the Census of 1881 numbered 80,330 persons, amongst whom during 1889 there were 3,351 deaths against 3,359 in 1888, the death-rate being 41·72 per 1,000 against 41·81 in 1888. Amongst Mahomedans the maximum rate during the year, 43·07 per 1,000, took place in the Collectorate of Násik, and the minimum, 12·46, in Thar and Párkar. In 1888 these results were 38·70 and

10·65 and they were reported as having occurred in Ahmedabad and Upper Sind Frontier. Amongst Hindus the maximum rate, 45·42 per 1,000 in 1889, was in the Násik Collectorate and the minimum, 18·32, in Ratnágiri. In 1888 these rates occurred in Broach and Ratnágiri, 43·57 and 17·03 respectively. The maximum death-rate during the year amongst Christians was 30·40 and was reported from Bijápur Collectorate and the minimum 4·51 from Sátára. In the Collectorates of Broach, Panch Maháls, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier no deaths amongst Christians were reported in 1889.

Deaths by Causes.

30. The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1889, arranged according to the specified causes laid down by the Government of India, and contrasted with the results for 1888 and the mean of the preceding ten years. The causes of deaths will be briefly noticed in the next section.

Causes of Deaths.	Mean for ten years 1879—1888.		1888.		1889.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera	18,364	1·12	36,496	2·22	32,431	1·97
Small-pox	4,300	0·26	3,617	0·22	7,066	0·43
Fevers	280,175	17·07	304,449	18·50	346,878	21·08
Bowel-complaints... ...	35,053	2·14	45,462	2·76	48,202	2·93
Injuries	5,916	0·36	5,731	0·35	5,941	0·36
Other causes	60,969	3·72	72,284	4·39	78,044	4·74
All causes ...	404,777	24·67	468,039	28·44	518,562	31·51

Deaths by Months.

31. The monthly distribution of deaths in 1889 is shown in the following table, contrasted with deaths in 1888 and the mean for ten years. During 1889 the greatest number of deaths (52,845) took place in August as usual, and the least (32,636) in February. In 1888 the greatest and least numbers occurred in the same months, August 45,921 and February 29,904 :—

Months.	Deaths from all Causes.					
	Mean for ten years, 1879—1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	32,625	1·99	32,491	1·97	37,601	2·28
February	29,201	1·78	29,904	1·82	32,636	1·98
March	31,034	1·89	33,992	2·07	39,530	2·40
April	30,113	1·83	35,317	2·14	44,725	2·72
May	31,377	1·91	39,780	2·42	45,337	2·76
June	32,494	1·98	45,066	2·74	41,647	2·53
July	36,496	2·22	45,397	2·76	49,435	3·00
August	39,051	2·38	45,921	2·79	52,845	3·21
September	35,579	2·18	41,133	2·50	46,016	2·80
October	35,404	2·16	41,269	2·51	46,651	2·84
November	36,155	2·20	38,284	2·33	43,121	2·62
December	35,248	2·15	39,485	2·39	39,018	2·37
Year ...	404,777	24·67	468,039	28·44	518,562	31·51

Number of Circles.

32. Statistical returns are received from 222 rural and 56 town Circles, from 7 Cantonments in British and 9 in foreign territory. The aggregate population according to the Census of 1881 of the rural circles is 14,337,234, of the town circles 2,056,025, and of the Cantonments in British Territory 61,155 including Europeans, Eurasians and fighting-men, or a total of 16,454,414.

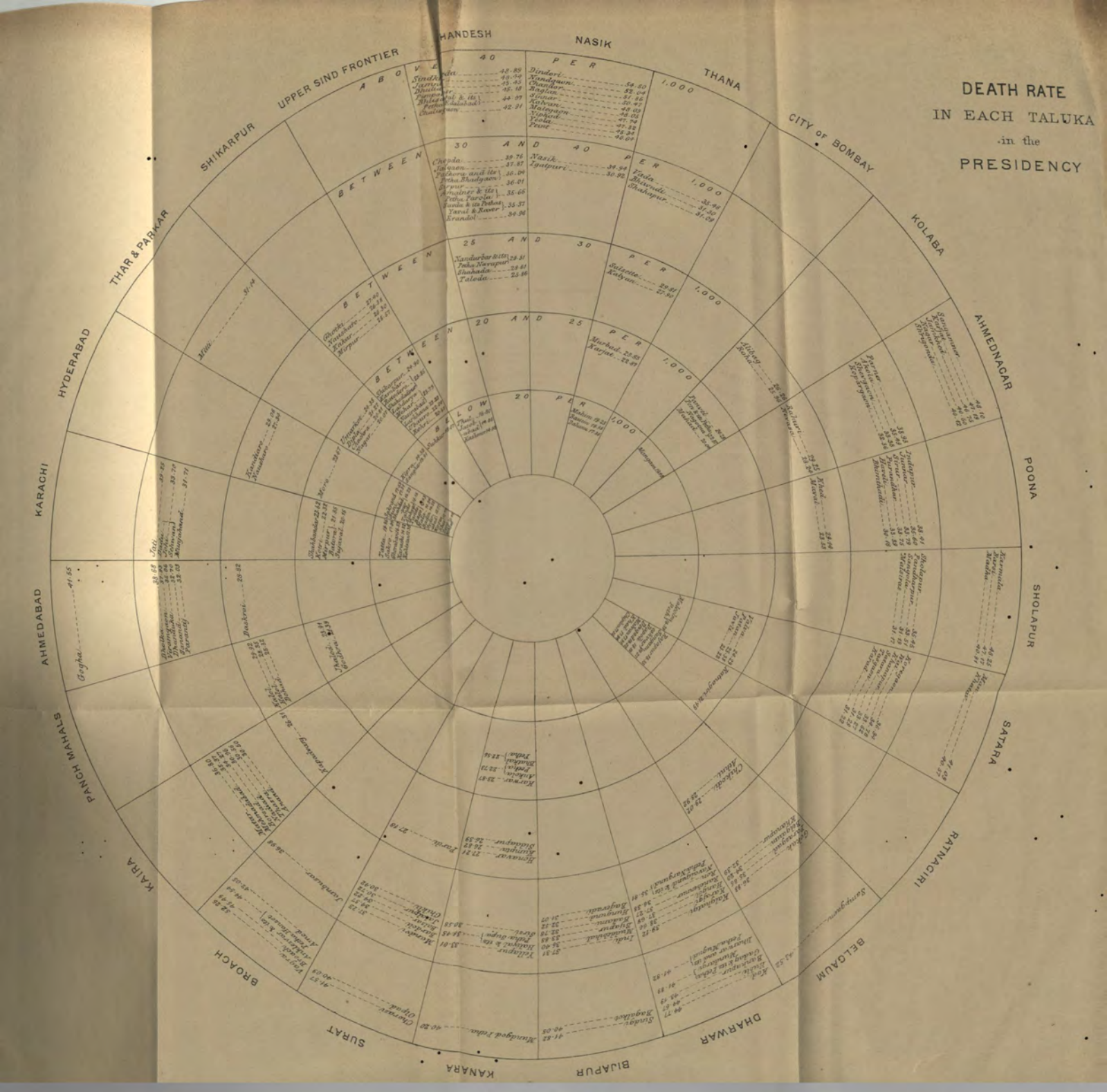
33. The death-rate per 1,000 of population among urban and rural population in each Collectorate of the Presidency during the year 1889 as compared with 1888 is given in the following table :—

Death-rate in urban and rural population.

Collectorates.	Urban and Rural.	Population.	1888.	1889.
Khándesh	Urban ...	49,465	22·82	26·60
	Rural ...	1,187,766	27·81	38·20
Násik	Urban ...	48,535	35·36	37·37
	Rural ...	732,671	31·93	45·71
Thána	Urban ...	27,366	22·40	16·88
	Rural ...	780,001	32·09	25·27
City of Bombay	Urban ...	773,196	28·61	29·81
	Rural ...	.....	.....	.....
Kolába	Urban ...	23,531	25·71	18·33
	Rural ...	459,299	28·80	22·74
Ahmednagar	Urban ...	46,288	40·18	43·25
	Rural ...	704,940	32·42	37·45
Poona	Urban ...	147,376	28·38	26·26
	Rural ...	753,245	26·67	31·96
Sholápur	Urban ...	92,926	36·22	44·70
	Rural ...	489,561	27·63	38·79
Sátára	Urban ...	51,482	27·08	26·42
	Rural ...	1,010,868	28·38	30·87
Ratnágiri	Urban ...	21,563	24·58	25·78
	Rural ...	975,527	17·03	18·32
Belgaum	Urban ...	54,190	28·18	31·92
	Rural ...	809,824	32·10	33·68
Dhárwár	Urban ...	91,071	30·46	33·33
	Rural ...	791,836	35·50	40·16
Bijápur	Urban ...	18,448	23·69	29·05
	Rural ...	620,045	25·29	35·63
Kánara	Urban ...	24,390	22·59	21·24
	Rural ..	397,450	26·84	28·08
Surat	Urban ...	123,073	32·88	32·13
	Rural ...	491,125	42·63	34·18
Broach	Urban ...	48,760	39·07	35·83
	Rural ...	278,170	42·83	43·58
Kaira	Urban ..	67,614	36·56	39·20
	Rural ...	737,186	34·19	31·99
Panch Maháls	Urban ...	25,736	25·26	31·63
	Rural ...	229,743	23·33	25·27
Ahmedabad	Urban ...	171,390	50·76	49·02
	Rural ...	684,934	36·45	34·40
Karáchi	Urban ...	68,332	32·34	37·82
	Rural ...	410,356	20·21	25·46
Hyderabad	Urban ..	45,195	27·88	43·83
	Rural ...	709,429	15·98	17·50
Thar and Párkar	Urban ...	2,828	37·13	59·76
	Rural ...	200,516	17·47	20·94
Shikárpur	Urban ...	83,073	19·03	28·42
	Rural ...	769,913	16·07	23·75
Upper Sind Frontier	Urban ...	11,352	24·31	20·26
	Rural ...	112,829	10·74	15.30
Presidency ...	Urban ...	2,117,180	31·35	33·12
	Rural ...	14,337,234	28·04	31·30

34. The recorded death-rates among the urban and rural population of the Presidency were respectively 33.12 and 31·30 against 31·35 and 28·04 in 1888. Among the rural population the death-rates were higher than in the urban population in the following Collectorates :—

Khándesh.	Belgaum.
Násik.	Dhárwár.
Thána.	Bijápur.
Kolába.	Kánara.
Poona.	Surat.
Sátára.	Broach.


DEATH RATE
IN EACH TALUKA
in the
PRESIDENCY
KHANDESH
NASIK
THANA
CITY OF BOMBAY
KOLABA
AHMEDNAGAR
POONA
SHOLAPUR
SATARA
RATNAGIRI
BELGAUM
DHARWAR
BIJAPUR
KANARA
SURAT
BROACH
KAIRA
PANCH MAHALS
AHMEDABAD
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
THAR & PARKAR
SHIKARPUR
UPPER SIND FRONTIER
ABOVE 40 PER 1,000
40 AND 30 PER 1,000
30 AND 25 PER 1,000
25 AND 20 PER 1,000
BELOW 20 PER 1,000

35. The difference is most marked in the Khándesh Collectorate, where the death-rate was 38·20 in rural and 26·60 in urban circles. In the undermentioned 11 Collectorates the death-rates in the rural population were lower than in the urban :—

Collectorates.	Urban.	Rural.
Ahmednagar...	43·25	37·45
Sholápur	44·70	38·79
Ratnágiri	25·78	18·32
Kaira...	39·20	31·99
Panch Mahals	31·63	25·27
Ahmedabad	49·02	34·40
Karáchi	37·82	25·46
Hyderabad	43·83	17·50
Thar and Párkar	59·76	20·94
Shikárpur	28·42	23·75
Upper Sind Frontier ...	20·26	15·30

Death-rates in rural circles.

36. The death-rate in each táluka (rural registration circle) in the Presidency and in Sind is shown in the diagram on the opposite page, from which it will be seen that 46 tálukás record a high death-rate of above 40 per 1,000. Among 80 rural circles the death-rate was between 30 and 40 per 1,000 and in 28 tálukas between 25 and 30, whilst 35 return death-rates between 20 and 25 and in 33 the death-rate recorded was below 20 per 1,000.

37. In Khándesh the registration of deaths is fairly carried out in all the tálukas in the Collectorate.

In Násik, death registration is well attended to throughout the Collectorate.

In Thána, the registration of deaths is fairly carried out with the exception of Murbád, Karjat, Máhím, Bassein and Dáhánu Tálukas.

In Kolába, death registration shows a very low rate in all the tálukas except Alibág and Roha.

In Ahmednagar, the registration of deaths is well carried out throughout the Collectorate.

In Poona, death registration is well attended to in all the tálukas with the exception of Khed and Mával Tálukas.

In Sholápur, the registration of deaths is well carried out throughout the Collectorate.

In Sátára, the registration of deaths appears to be carefully attended to in all the tálukas with the exception of Válva, Pátan, Jávli and Malcolmpeth in which the rates are apparently inaccurate.

In Ratnágiri, the registration of deaths appears to have been greatly neglected throughout the Collectorate.

In Belgaum, death registration is carefully attended to in all the tálukas.

In Dhárwár, the registration of deaths is well attended to throughout the Collectorate.

In Bijápur, the registration of deaths appears to have been carefully attended to throughout the Collectorate.

In Kánara the registration of deaths is fairly carried out in all the tálukas except Kárwár and Pethas Ankola and Bhatkal.

In Surat, death registration is carefully attended to throughout the Collectorate.

In Broach, the registration of deaths is well attended to throughout the Collectorate.

In Kaira, the registration of deaths is evidently well attended to throughout the Collectorate.

In Panch Mahals, with the exception of Jhálod and Godhra, the registration of deaths is apparently well attended to.

In Ahmedabad, the registration of deaths appears to have been carefully attended to throughout the Collectorate.

In Karáchi, the registration of deaths is fairly carried out in the tálukas of Jati, Dádu, Johi, Schwan and Munjhand, but more attention is required in the remaining tálukas.

In Hyderabad, the registration of deaths is apparently neglected throughout the Collectorate.

In Thar and Párkar, with the exception of Mitti, the registration of deaths is apparently neglected in all the tálukas.

In Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier, the registration of deaths appears to have been very much neglected and the result is untrustworthy.

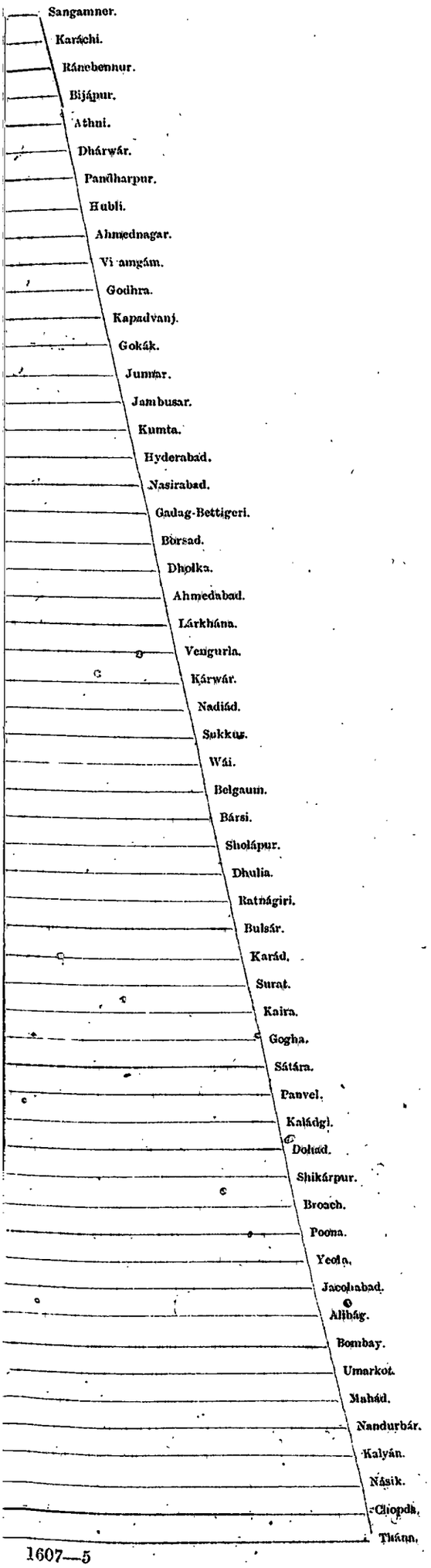
I hope Government will be pleased to call the attention of the Collectors in the following districts to the necessity of improving the registration of deaths in their respective Collectorates:—

Kolába.	Hyderabad.
Ratnágiri.	Thar and Párkar.
Panch Mahál.	Shikárpur.
Karáchi.	Upper Sind Frontier.

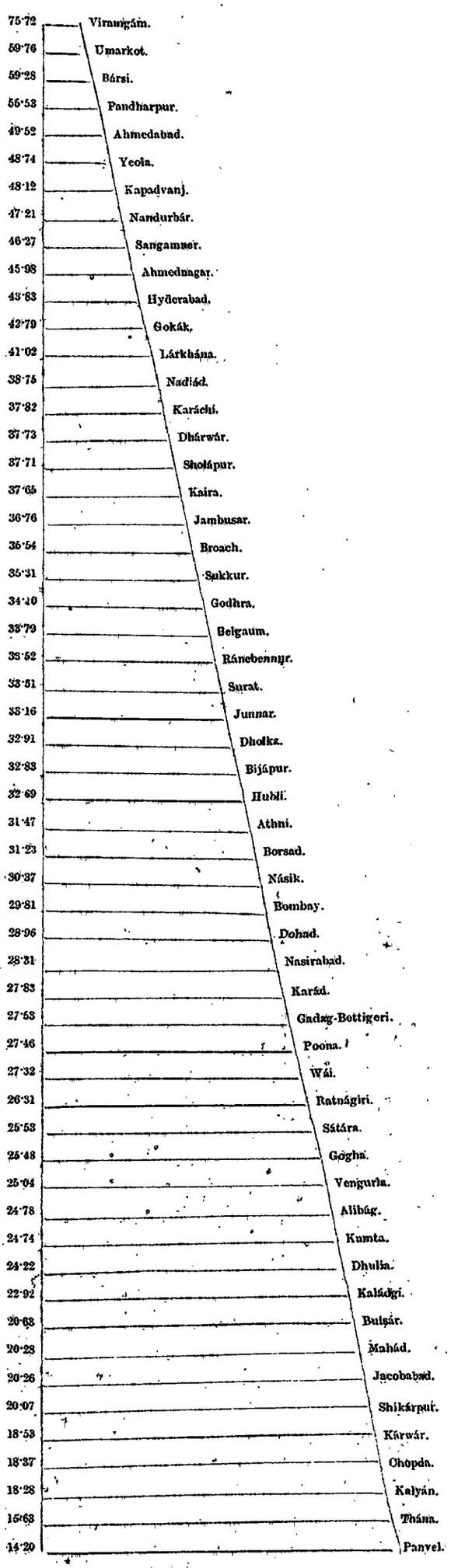
Birth and death-rates in sequence in towns.

38. It may be useful to show, side by side, the birth and death-rates in sequence in the town circles of this Presidency in order to exhibit the high death-rate that has taken place in some of them, and the very low birth-rate which has been recorded in others.

-rate per 1,000.



Death-rate per 1,000.



Deaths by causes and their ratios per 1,000 of population in each táluka and town in each Collectorate; also the births.

39. The following tables show the number of deaths by causes and their ratios per 1,000 of population in each táluka and town in each Collectorate, comparing the zillah rate with the results of the preceding year and the mean of the previous ten years, as well as the birth-rate.

WESTERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Khándesh.
2. Násik.
3. Thána.
4. City of Bombay.
5. Kolába.

Khándesh.

40. In Khándesh, during the year 1889, cholera prevailed throughout the Collectorate and caused 3,991 deaths or 3·23 per 1,000 of population against 1,809 or 1·46 in 1888. The death-rate from this disease, 24·41 per 1,000 of population in the town of Nandurbár, was very high. Small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent in each táluka except Sháháda, Taloda and Jámner. Among the town circles only one death from small-pox was recorded in the town of Dhulia. The recorded deaths from this cause for the Collectorate were 203 or 0·16 per 1,000 against 253 or 0·20 in 1888, but a high death-rate, 0·82 per 1,000, took place in the táluka of Bhusával and its petha Edalabad. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 27·19 per 1,000 against 20·22 in 1888, but a high death-rate from fever, 33·31 per 1,000, took place in the táluka of Chálisgaon and 32·00 per 1,000 in the táluka of Dhulia from the same cause.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel Complaints. Number.	Bowel Complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Ratio of deaths to births.
Khándesh.	Dhulia R. C...	59,688	757·16	78·83	152	3,076	51·53	52·49	189	3·17	15	0·25	1,910	32·00	428	7·17	15	0·25	151	2·61	2,713	45·45	88
	Amalner ,, ..	88,936	527·	168·85	225	4,269	47·96	52·20	81	0·91	10	0·11	2,628	29·53	305	3·6	15	0·16	115	1·29	3,174	35·66	74
	Parola Petha ,, ..																						
	Erandol ,, ..	90,572	460·	197·55	198	3,710	40·82	44·59	244	2·68	28	0·31	2,240	24·65	215	5·67	21	0·23	124	1·42	3,177	34·95	85
	Páchora ,, ..	100,051	535·	187·01	187	4,151	41·50	40·65	257	2·57	18	0·18	2,760	27·58	344	3·44	13	0·13	134	1·64	3,606	36·04	86
	Bhadgaon Petha ,, ..																						
	Chálisgaon ,, ..	59,031	504·	117·13	132	3,118	52·82	50·99	179	3·03	16	0·27	1,967	33·31	150	3·27	8	0·13	174	2·95	2,503	42·41	80
	Pimpalner ,, ..	55,753	1,022·	54·55		2,183	31·15	42·46	417	7·48	21	0·38	1,771	31·75	211	3·78	1	0·02	40	0·72	2,519	45·18	115
	Nandurbár ,, ..	87,821	990·54	88·66	431	2,818	21·49	33·34	327	3·72	1	0·01	1,887	21·49	277	3·15	27	0·31	73	0·83	2,592	29·51	92
	Navápur Petha ,, ..																						
	Sháháda ,, ..	64,368	479·	134·38	151	2,234	34·71	31·91	90	1·40	..	..	1,359	21·11	3	4·	15	0·23	67	1·04	1,842	28·61	82
	Taloda ,, ..	49,788	1,177·	42·30	258	1,467	29·47	28·14	44	0·88	..	..	1,018	20·45	17	3	9	0·1	41	0·82	1,287	25·86	87
	Sindkheda ,, ..	61,461	504·	121·95	140	3,260	53·04	55·03	191	3·11	2	0·03	1,935	31·48	72	11·17	9	0·15	147	2·39	3,056	48·98	93
	Shirpur ,, ..	43,321	651·	66·55	99	2,036	46·99	46·95	23	0·53	3	0·07	1,181	27·26	317	7·31	17	0·39	34	0·78	1,560	36·01	76
	Chopda ,, ..	45,903	367·52	124·90	91	2,291	49·91	47·75	90	1·96	2	0·04	1,671	29·87	318	6·93	11	0·24	51	0·72	1,825	39·76	79
	Sávda ,, ..																						
	Yával Petha ,, ..	141,745	553·	256·32	182	6,443	45·46	46·77	182	1·28	6	0·04	3,789	26·73	818	5·77	59	0·41	163	1·17	5,018	35·37	77
	Ráver Petha ,, ..																						
	Bhusával ,, ..	96,160	571·	168·41	188	4,247	44·17	42·12	578	6·01	79	0·82	2,830	29·43	501	6·17	55	0·57	155	1·61	4,238	44·07	99
	Edalabad Petha ,, ..																						
	Jalgaon ,, ..	59,283	317·83	186·52	87	2,675	45·12	46·44	133	2·24	1	0·02	1,576	26·58	382	6·44	19	0·32	194	2·26	2,215	37·37	82
	Jámner ,, ..	83,535	525·	159·11	153	3,161	37·84	36·94	704	8·43	..	..	2,574	30·8	384	4·59	1	0·01	166	1·98	4,047	48·44	128
	Dhulia T. C...	13,449.	1·84	10,026·63	1	570	30·90	32·03	27	1·46	1	0·05	590	16·7	45	2·41	..	0	74	3·95	441	23·22	77
	Nandurbár ,, ..	6,341	0·46	14,871·74	1	117	17·10	24·12	167	24·41	..	..	107	15·64	44	6·43	1	0·15	1	0·15	323	47·21	276
	Chopda ,, ..	13,932	0·48	29,025·	1	188	13·49	17·37	51	3·66	..	..	203	14·57	..	..	2	0·14	..	..	256	18·37	136
	Nasirabad ,, ..	10,243	0·17	60,252·94	1	376	36·71	31·44	17	1·66	..	..	276	26·95	2	0·1	1	0·1	4	0·39	299	28·31	79
	1889 ..	1,237,231	9,914·	124·42	2,683	52,390	42·35	..	3,991	3·23	203	0·16	27,641	27·19	3,709	5·11	80	0·08	1,849	1·49	46,692	37·74	..
	1888 ..					53,112	42·92	..	1,809	1·46	253	0·20	25,013	20·22	3,574	1·51	38	0·03	1,118	·97	31,155	27·01	..
	Mean for ten years 1879—1888 ..					42,137	35·25	..	2,146	1·80	503	0·43	21,000	21·15	4,817	4·04	54	0·05	1,000	0·84	32,818	27·51	..

N.B.—The births and deaths for pethas are included in those for their respective táluks as are the populations [illegible] this report.

Násik.

41. In Násik, during 1889, cholera prevailed throughout the Collectorate except the táluka of Peint, and caused 3,449 deaths or 4·41 per 1,000 of population against 1,630 or 2·09 in 1888. The death-rate, 7·37 per 1,000, from this cause in the Cantonment of Devláli was high. Small-pox also prevailed to a great extent in each táluka, town and the Cantonment of Málegaon. The recorded deaths from this cause for the Collectorate were 552 or 0·71 per 1,000 of population against 531 or 0·68 in 1888. The death-rate 2·46 per 1,000 in the táluka of Dindori from small-pox was very high. The death-rates, 1·05 and 1·04 per 1,000 in the tálukas of Niphád and Násik respectively from the same cause, were also high. The general death-rate

from fevers for the Collectorate was 29·17 per 1,000 of population against 21·24 in 1888, but a high death-rate from this cause, 33·92 per 1,000, took place in the táluka of Nándgaon. The death rates, 36·24 and 36·17 per 1,000 from fever in the tálukas of Málegaon and Chándor respectively were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel Complaints. Number.	Bowel Complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Násik	Násik R.C. ..	67,910	464·44	146·22	135	2,431	35·80	38·20	253	3·73	71	1·04	1,340	19·73	282	4·15	17	0·25	410	6·04	2,373	34·94	27·08
	Sinnar ,, ..	66,081	519·	127·32	99	3,124	47·28	53·65	398	6·02	54	0·82	1,828	27·66	323	4·89	15	0·23	560	8·48	3,178	48·09	33·31
	Igatpuri ,, ..	68 719	376·	182·84	128	2,034	29·59	34·17	310	4·51	65	0·95	1,317	19·59	211	3·07	21	0 29	173	2·51	2,126	30·92	34·54
	Dindori ,, ..	72,290	529·	136·54	123	2,776	38·40	48·58	459	6·35	178	2·46	2,109	29·18	680	9·41	12	0·17	502	6·94	3,940	54·50	30·68
	Niphád ,, ..	87.523	411·	212·95	12	3,643	41·62	45·52	467	5·34	92	1·05	2,247	25·33	573	6·60	13	0·15	775	8·85	4,142	47·32	31·43
	Chándor ,, ..	50,899	395·	132·21	108	2,204	44·28	49·02	164	3·22	22	0·43	1,841	36·17	377	7·40	14	0·28	222	4·36	2,640	51·86	33·85
	Yeola ,, ..	35.597	411·78	86·45	117	1,909	53·63	56·35	30	0·84	18	0·51	1,150	32·31	184	5·16	6	0·17	226	6·35	1,614	45·34	36·77
	Nándgaon ,, ..	30,393	437·	69·56	88	1,523	50·10	55·13	124	4·08	8	0·26	1,183	38·92	115	3·78	4	0·13	148	4·87	1,582	52·04	38·06
	Málegaon ,, ..	74,718	775·	96·41	144	3,044	40·74	44·96	389	5·21	9	0·12	2,708	36·24	322	4·31	10	0·13	129	1·73	3,567	47·74	31·83
	Báglán ,, ..	64,875	619·	104 81	155	2,699	41·61	45·30	432	6·65	8	0·12	2,172	33·48	535	8·25	9	0·14	118	1·82	3,274	50·47	38·49
	Kalvan ,, ..	58,.83	554·	105·57	187	2,352	40·2	43·04	254	4·34	7	0·12	1,995	34·1	312	5·34	9	0·15	233	3·99	2,810	48·05	35·39
	Peint ,, ..	55,144	458·	120·40	221	1,783	32·33	41·65	..	..	1	0·02	1,924	34·89	187	3·26	13	0·24	128	2·23	2.241	40·64	26·87
	Násik T.C. ..	24,101	0·56	43,037·50	1	334	13·85	16·72	112	4·64	6	0·25	413	17·14	39	1·62	7	0·29	155	6·43	732	30·37	31·48
	Yeola ,, ..	17,685	0 22	80,386·36	1	403	22·79	25·50	44	2·49	12	0·68	469	26·52	151	8·54	9	0·51	177	10·01	862	48·74	41·67
	Devláli Ct. ..	1,086	..	..	..	26	23·94	28·54	8	7·37	..	..	12	11·05	2	1·84	..	..	41	37·75	63	58·01	40·51
	Málegaon ,, ..	3,780	..	..	..	113	29·89	33·60	5	1·32	1	0·27	76	20·11	..	..	2	0·52	78	19 31	157	41·53	33·86
	Europeans, Eurasians and fighting men in the Cantonment of Devláli	1,883																					
	1889 ..	7,81,.06	5,940·	131·51	1,633	30,448	38·97	..	3,149	4·41	552	0·71	22,784	29·17	4,291	5·49	160	0·20	4,065	5·20	35,201	45·19	..
	1888 ..					34,285	43·89	..	1,630	2·09	531	0·68	16,594	21·24	2,981	3·82	199	0·25	3,174	4·06	25,109	32·14	..
	Mean for ten years 1879—1888 ..					26,845	34·70	..	1,148	1·49	201	0·26	15,409	19·93	2,161	2·80	156	0·20	2,100	2·72	21,175	27·43	..

N.B.—The area in square miles of the Cantonments of Devláli and Málegaon is included in the towns of Násik and Málegaon respectively as it is not separately shown in the Census report.

42. In Thána, during 1889, cholera prevailed throughout the Collectorate, except the táluka of Murbád and caused 1,690 deaths against 4,751 in 1888, the recorded death-rate being 2·09 per 1,000 of population against 5·88 in 1888. The death-rates from cholera 4·94 and 4·67 per 1,000 of population in the tálukas of Sálsette and Bhiwndi respectively were very high. Among the town circles the death-rate 4·49 per 1,000 from cholera in the town of Kalyán was also high. Small-pox prevailed to a great extent throughout the Collectorate and caused 455 deaths or 0·56 per 1,000 of population against 369 or 0·46 in 1888. The death-rates from this cause 1·41 per 1,000 in the táluka of Bhiwndi, 1·23 in Váda and 1·01 in Bassein were high. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 17·57 per 1,000 against 19·93 in 1888, but high death-rates, 24·96 and 23·66 per 1,000, took place in the tálukas of Váda and Sháhápur respectively. The death-rate, 20·25 per 1,000, from this cause in Bhiwndi Táluka, was also high.

Thána.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel Complaints. Number.	Bowel Complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Thána.	Dáhánu R. C. ..	109,322	643·	170·02	2 9	3,356	30·70	30·55	23	0·21	4	0·04	1,414	12·93	78	0·71	94	0·86	285	2·61	1,898	17·36	31·55
	Máhim ,, ..	77,360	419·	184·63	186	2,105	27·21	27·86	68	0·88	11	0· 4	1,178	15·23	38	0·49	40	0 52	153	1·98	1,488	19·23	23 59
	Váda ,, ..	36,493	310·	117·72	153	1,442	39·51	41·49	84	2·30	45	1·23	911	24·96	135	3 70	21	0 58	99	2·71	1,295	35·48	38·71
	Sháhápur ,, ..	107.729	870·	123·83	273	3,457	32·09	34·79	426	3·95	28	0·26	2,549	23·66	149	1·38	45	0·42	153	1·42	3,350	31·09	33·94
	Murbád ,, ..	63,934	351·	182·15	171	1,987	31·08	34·25	..		61	0·95	1,195	18·69	122	1·91	25	0 39	122	1·91	1,525	23·85	31·22
	Kalyán ,, ..	65,078	275·50	236·22	222	2,154	33·10	34·90	153	2·35	19	0·29	1,300	19·98	164	2·52	20	0·31	149	2·45	1,816	27·90	38·31
	Bhiwndi ,, ..	75,363	250·	301·45	194	2,474	32·82	23·72	352	4·67	106	1 41	1,526	20·25	161	2·14	31	0·41	182	2·42	2,359	31·30	39·69
	Bassein ,, ..	68,967	221·	312·07	92	1,646	23·87	24·92	35	0·51	70	1·01	988	14 33	52	0·75	31	0·45	143	1·93	1,309	18·98	26 39
	Salsette ,, ..	93,693	234·02	400·38	112	2,318	24·74	25·83	463	4·94	52	0·55	1,434	15·31	305	3·23	41	0·44	500	5·34	2,793	29·81	33·41
	Karjat ,, ..	82,062	353·	232·47	268	2,551	31·09	30·99	16	0·20	48	0·58	1,494	18·21	115	1·40	38	0 46	166	2·02	1,877	22·87	31·80
	Thána T. C. ..	14,456	6·98	2,071·06	1	113	7·82	10·51	12	0·83	5	0·35	110	7·61	34	2·35	3	0·20	62	4·29	226	15·63	27·53
	Kalyán ,, ..	12,910	2·50	5,164·00	1	192	14·87	12·55	58	4·49	6	0·46	87	6·74	21	1·65	10	0·77	54	4·18	236	18 28	16·65
	1889 ..	807,367	3936·	205·12	1,882	23,795	29·47	..	1,690	2·09	455	0·56	14,186	17·57	1,372	1·70	389	0·55	2,070	2·56	20,172	24·98	..
	1888 ..					24,755	30·66	..	4,751	5·88	369	0·46	16,095	19·93	1,400	1·73	379	0·47	2,657	3·29	25,651	31·77	..
	Mean for ten years 1879—1888 ..					24,005	29·44	..	1,286	1·58	292	0·36	15,617	19 15	477	0·58	398	0·19	1,851	2·27	19,921	24·43	..

City of Bombay.

43. In the City of Bombay, during 1889 there were 453 deaths or 0·59 per 1,000 from cholera against 372 or 0·47 in 1888. Small-pox prevailed, more or less, throughout the year and caused 305 deaths against 476 in 1888, the death-rate being 0·39 per 1,000 of population against 0·62 in 1888. The death-rate from fevers was 9·32 per 1,000 against 8·59 in 1888 and the death-rate from all causes was 29 81 per 1,000 of population against 28·60 in 1888 and a decennial mean of 28·66 :—

Years.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Bowel-Complaints.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1889	773,196	453	0·59	305	0·39	7,210	9·32	1,674	2·17	361	0·47	13,045	16·87	23,048	29·81
1888		372	0·47	476	0·62	6,642	8·59	1,671	2·16	365	0·47	12,502	16·29	22,118	28·60
Mean for ten years 1879–1888.		389	0·52	302	0·40	6,482	8·67	1,748	2·33	344	0·46	12,164	16·28	21,424	28·66

Kolába

44. In Kolába, during 1889 cholera prevailed only in the tálukas of Panvel, Alíbág and Nágothna Petha, the remaining tálukas and towns were free from this disease. The total deaths from this cause were 129 or 0·27 per 1,000 of population against 1,957 or 4·06 in 1888. The death-rate from this cause, 0·83 per 1,000 in the táluka of Panvel, was high. Small-pox prevailed throughout the Collectorate and caused 194 deaths or 0·40 per 1,000 against 170 or 0·35 in 1888. The death-rate from this cause, 5·33 per 1,000 of population in the town of Alíbág, was very high. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 16·18 per 1,000 of population against 17·10 in 1888, but a high death-rate, 19·09 per 1,000 of population from this cause, took place in the táluka of Roha :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel Complaints. Number.	Bowel Complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Kolába	Panvel R. C. ..	90,830	304·	298·78	218	3,067	33·77	35·97	75	0·83	13	0·14	1,644	18·09	194	2·14	33	0·36	247	2·72	2,206	24·28	39·27
	Alibág ,, ..	69,762	193·40	360·61	171	2,288	32·79	36·21	18	0·26	58	0·83	1,195	17·13	170	2·44	27	0·38	364	5·22	1,832	26·26	31·37
	Pen ,, ..																						
	Nágothna Petha R. C. ..	70,200	298·	235·57	199	2,138	30·45	30·90	36	0·51	21	0·29	1,184	16·86	132	1·88	26	0·36	208	2·97	1,606	22·87	38·65
	Roha ,, ..	44,835	200·	224·18	133	1,568	34·97	36·98	..	..	8	0·18	856	19·09	113	2·52	33	0·74	154	3·43	1,164	25·96	29·93
	Mángaon ,, ..	81,085	353·	229·70	225	2,337	28·82	27·80	..	..	35	0·43	1,114	13·74	148	1·83	36	0·44	247	3·04	1,580	19·48	29·63
	Mahád ,, ..	102,587	458·57	223·71	245	2,840	27·68	25·91	..	..	11	0·11	1,611	15·70	125	1·22	38	0·37	271	2·64	2,056	20·04	19·14
	Panvel T. C. ..	10,351	3·	3,450·33	1	257	24·83	32·17	..	..	6	0·58	57	5·50	32	3·10	8	0·77	44	4·25	147	14·20	28·46
	Alibág ,, ..	6,376	0·60	10,626·67	1	136	21·33	21·49	..	..	34	5·33	73	11·45	9	1·41	2	0·31	40	6·27	158	24·78	29·46
	Mahád ,, ..	6,804	0·43	15,823·26	1	117	17·19	18·08	..	..	8	1·18	78	11·46	21	3·53	1	0·15	27	3·96	133	20·28	22·73
	1889 ..	482,830	1,811·	266·61	1,194	14,748	30·54	..	129	0·27	194	0·40	7,812	16·18	947	1·96	203	0·42	1,602	3·32	10,887	22·55	..
	1888 ..					15,125	31·32	..	1,957	4·06	170	0·35	8,257	17·10	1,742	3·60	186	0·39	1,519	3·15	13,831	28·65	..
	Mean for ten years 1879—1888 ..					11,766	25·78	..	600	1·31	147	0·32	6,739	14·77	395	0·86	153	0·34	1,413	3·09	9,446	20·69	..

N.B.—The births and deaths in Nágothna Petha are included in the Pen Táluka, as in the Census Report the population living in each is not shown separately.

CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1 Ahmednagar. | 3 Sholápur.
2 Poona. | 4 Sátára.
5 Ratnágiri.

Ahmednagar.

45. In Ahmednagar, during 1889 cholera was prevalent to a great extent throughout the Collectorate except in the Cantonment of Ahmednagar and caused 2,075 deaths or 2·76 per 1,000 of population against 1,436 or 1·91 in 1888. The death-rate 5·58 per 1,000 from this disease in the táluka of Jámkhed was high. The death-rates 4·74, 4·65 and 4·23 per 1,000 from cholera in the tálukas of Sangamner, Nagar and Párner respectively were also high. Small-pox prevailed in each of the tálukas in the Collectorate except the tálukas of Nagar, Jámkhed and Shrígonda. Among the town and cantonment circles only 4 deaths were recorded in the town of Sangamner. The total deaths from this cause for the Collectorate were 110 or 0·15 per 1,000 against 298 or 0·40 in 1888, but a high death-rate 0·53 per 1,000 from small-pox took place in the táluka of Párner. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 25·44 per 1,000 against 21·77 in 1888, but high death-rates, 34·38 and 33·51 per 1,000, from this cause took place in the tálukas of Karjat and Jámkhed respectively :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel Complaints. Number.	Bowel Complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Ahmednagar.	Nagar R. C. ...	71,458	618·50	115·53	108	3,186	44·59	50·70	332	4·65	...	...	1,933	27·05	273	3·82	2	0·03	354	4·95	2,894	40·50	31·28
	Akola „ ...	60,800	588·	103·40	156	2,397	39·42	44·31	151	2·48	11	0·18	1,503	24·72	113	1·86	8	0·13	372	6·12	2,158	35·49	27·28
	Jámkhed „ ...	60,960	482·	126·47	75	2,998	48·70	54·35	340	5·58	...	...	2,043	33·51	251	4·12	8	0·13	208	3·41	2,850	46·75	33·55
	Párner „ ...	73,701	779·	94·61	122	3,222	43·72	48·18	312	4·23	39	0·53	1,990	27·00	207	2·81	9	0·12	312	4·23	2,869	38·93	30·00
	Shrígonda „ ...	51,291	625·	82·06	84	2,421	47·20	47·98	143	2·79	...	...	1,467	28·60	171	3·33	9	0·18	268	5·22	2,058	40·12	34·26
	Karjat „ ...	34,820	580·	60·03	79	2,068	59·39	62·03	119	3·42	5	0·14	1,197	34·38	195	5·60	5	0·14	122	3·50	1,643	47·19	45·63
	Nevása „ ...	78,158	607·	128·76	145	2,910	37·23	43·18	33	0·42	1	0·01	1,505	19·26	246	3·15	5	0·06	417	5·34	2,207	28·24	27·60
	Kopargaon „ ...	63,789	511·	124·83	121	2,899	45·45	53·00	81	1·27	15	0·23	1,456	22·83	277	4·34	3	0·05	232	3·64	2,064	32·36	36·45
	Sangamner „ ...	59,561	707·41	84·20	151	3,319	45·72	61·00	282	4·74	24	0·40	1,753	29·43	121	2·03	5	0·08	680	11·42	2,865	48·10	39·44
	Ráhuri „ ...	63,289	497·	127·34	111	2,516	39·91	50·58	35	0·55	10	0·16	1,541	24·35	125	1·98	4	0·06	136	2·15	1,851	29·25	32·52
	Shevgaon „ ...	87,113	670·	130·02	180	3,413	39·18	44·28	156	1·79	1	0·01	2,112	24·25	388	4·45	4	0·05	286	3·28	2,947	33·83	28·32
	Ahmednagar T.C...	32,903	0·50	65,806·00	1	1,451	44·10	43·64	72	2·19	...	...	387	11·76	191	5·80	4	0·12	859	26·11	1,513	45·93	42·40
	Sangamner „ ...	8,796	0·59	14,908·47	1	510	57·98	56·84	19	2·16	4	0·45	193	21·94	7	0·80	5	0·57	179	20·35	407	46·27	41·61
	Ahmednagar Ct. ..	4,589	...	...	...	73	15·91	18·09	...	...	...	...	38	8·28	11	2·39	...	...	33	7·19	82	17·86	21 57
	1889 ...	751,228	6,666	112·69	1,334	33,364	44·41	...	2,075	2·76	110	0·15	19,118	25·44	2,576	3·43	71	0·10	4,458	5·93	28,408	37·81	...
	1888 ...					37,268	49·61	...	1,436	1·91	298	0·40	16,352	21·77	2,548	3·39	97	0·13	3,981	5·30	24,712	32·90	...
	Mean for ten years, 1879—1888 ...					29,104	38·51	...	1,594	2·11	80	0·11	14,373	19·02	1,960	2·59	140	0·18	2,984	3·95	21,131	27·96	...

N.B.—The area in square miles for the cantonment of Ahmednagar is included in the town of Ahmednagar, as it is not separtely shown in the Census Report.

Poona.

46. In Poona, during 1889, cholera prevailed to a great extent throughout the Collectorate except the cantonment of Kirkee, and caused 1,805 deaths or 2·00 per 1,000 of population against 1,701, or 1·89 in 1888. The death-rates, 3·74 and 3·10 per 1,000, from this cause in the tálukas of Haveli and Indápur respectively were high. Small-pox was prevalent to a considerable extent throughout the Collectorate except in the town of Junnar and the cantonment of Poona, and caused 558 deaths or 0·62 per 1,000 against 509 or 0·56 in 1888. The death-rate, 2·24 per 1,000, from small-pox in the City of Poona was very high. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 21·24 per 1,000 against 18·02 in 1888, but high death-rate, 28·68 per 1,000, from this disease took place in the táluka of Indápur. The death-rates 26·62 per 1,000 from fevers in the táluka of Junnar and 25·27 in Sirúr were also high :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel-Complaints. Number.	Bowel-Complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Poona.	Junnar R. C. ...	91,990	610·64	150·56	153	4,126	44·90	46·68	152	1·65	24	0·26	2,446	26·62	214	2·33	24	0·26	412	4·48	3,272	35·60	34·24
	Khed ,, ...	141,890	888·	159·79	244	5,323	37·51	42·25	137	0·97	60	0·42	3,183	22·43	254	1·79	45	0·32	455	3·21	4,134	29·14	30·11
	Indápur ,, ...	48,114	567·	86·46	86	2,651	55·10	60·63	149	3·10	24	0·50	1,330	28·68	147	3·06	12	0·25	136	2·82	1,848	38·41	28·69
	Sirúr ,, ...	72,793	577·	126·16	76	2,844	39·07	37·36	178	2·45	19	0·26	1,840	25·27	156	2·14	16	0·22	251	3·45	2,460	33·79	25·22
	Purandhar ,, ...	75,678	470·	161·02	92	3,323	43·91	47·00	190	2·51	30	0·40	1,871	24·70	198	2·62	26	0·35	239	3·16	2,554	33·75	26·16
	Bhimthadi ,, ...	110,428	1,037·	106·49	129	4,083	36·97	41·47	196	1·77	58	0·53	2,514	22·77	205	1·86	29	0·26	328	2·97	3,330	30·16	21·08
	Haveli ,, ...	150,059	709·23	187·76	237	5,389	35·91	40·49	561	3·74	59	0·39	3,285	21·90	345	2·30	48	0·31	712	4·75	5,011	33·39	26·09
	Mával ,, ...	62,383	385·	162·03	164	4,761	28·23	31·91	66	1·06	60	0·96	1,047	16·79	80	1·28	7	0·11	208	3·33	1,468	23·53	17·33
	Poona City T. C. ...	99,522	5·	19,924·40	1	2,314	23·23	27·98	142	1·43	223	2·24	1,112	11·16	160	1·60	25	0·25	1,074	10·78	2,736	27·46	30·47
	Junnar ,, ...	16,373	6·36	28,813·89	1	418	40·30	43·96	26	2·51	...	...	70	6·75	23	2·22	1	0·09	224	21·59	344	33·16	32·23
	Poona Ct. ...	25,042	4·55	6,621·76	1	677	27·03	26·16	8	0·32	...	...	350	13·97	28	1·12	6	0·24	283	11·30	675	26·95	28·91
	Kirkee ,, ...	3,560	4·22	1,718·48	1	122	34·27	31·18	...	...	1	0·28	32	8·99	24	6·74	1	0·28	57	16·01	115	32·30	24·16
	Europeans, Eurasians and fighting men in the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee ...	8,779																					
	1889 ...	900,627	5,348·	168·40	1,185	33,031	36·68	...	1,805	2·00	558	0·62	19,131	21·24	1,834	2·04	240	0·27	4,379	4·86	27,917	31·03	...
	1888 ...					36,137	40·12	...	1,701	1·89	509	0·56	16,227	18·02	1,507	1·74	287	0·32	3,982	4·42	24,273	26·95	...
	Mean for ten years 1879—1888 ...					27,227	30·19	...	1,392	1·54	294	0·33	14,461	16·03	1,510	1·67	314	0·35	3,120	3·46	21,091	23·38	...

47. In Sholápur, during 1889 cholera was prevalent throughout the Collectorate to a great extent and caused 2,795 deaths or 4·80 per 1,000 of population against 909 or 1·56 in 1888. The death-rate 14·01 per 1,000 from this cause in the town of Pandharpur was very high. The death-rates 7·88 and 6·82 per 1,000 from cholera in the táluka and town of Bársi respectively were also high. Small-pox prevailed throughout the Collectorate and caused 199 deaths or 0·34 per 1,000 against 112 or 0·19 in 1888, the death-rate 1·18 per 1,000 from this disease in the town of Bársi was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 25·63 per 1,000 against 20·86 in 1888, but high death-rates 35·90 and 34·91 per 1,000 from this cause took place in the táluka of Karmála and the town of Bársi, respectively :—

Sholápur.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel-Complaints. Number.	Bowel-Complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Sholápur.	Sholápur R. C. ...	89,649	845·67	106·01	146	4,449	49·63	46·12	462	5·15	47	0·52	1,947	21·72	134	1·49	19	0·21	560	6·35	3,178	35·45	30·33
	Bársi ,, ...	93,920	595·62	157·68	122	4,463	47·52	49·15	740	7·88	17	0·18	2,327	24·78	369	3·89	27	0·29	953	10·15	4,130	47·17	31·76
	Mádha ,, ...	67,961	619·	109·79	89	3,524	51·85	54·72	273	4·02	46	0·68	1,955	27·29	329	4·84	11	0·16	266	3·91	2,780	40·91	34·45
	Karmála ,, ...	61,548	766·	80·35	123	3,807	61·85	65·74	284	4·61	17	0·28	2,210	35·90	209	3·40	2	0·03	218	4·03	2,970	48·25	37·46
	Pandharpur ,, ...	55,402	469·49	117·79	84	2,660	48·10	48·23	120	2·17	7	0·13	1,381	24·97	89	1·61	8	0·14	248	4·48	1,853	33·51	25·34
	Sángola ,, ...	62,849	649·	96·84	76	2,898	46·11	49·77	261	4·15	15	0·24	1,201	19·11	69	1·10	8	0·13	406	6·46	1,960	31·19	25·11
	Málsiras ,, ...	58,332	574·	101·62	69	2,783	47·71	48·31	61	1·05	22	0·38	1,549	26·55	46	0·80	5	0·08	135	2·31	1,818	31·17	23·41
	Sholápur T. C. ...	59,890	1·33	45,030·07	1	1,878	31·04	15·53	247	4·12	7	0·12	1,455	24·29	139	2·32	20	0·33	591	6·53	2,259	37·71	46·88
	Bársi ,, ...	16,126	0·38	42,436·84	1	518	32·12	27·72	110	6·82	19	1·18	563	34·91	45	2·79	6	0·37	213	13·21	956	59·28	41·42
	Pandharpur ,, ...	16,910	0·51	33,156·86	1	781	46·18	48·72	237	14·01	2	0·12	443	26·20	149	8·81	4	0·24	104	6·15	939	55·53	...
	1889 ...	582,487	4,521·	128·84	712	27,741	47·63	...	2,795	4·80	199	0·34	14,931	25·63	1,575	2·70	110	0·19	3,533	6·07	23,143	39·73	...
	1888 ...					27,330	46·92	...	909	1·56	112	0·19	12,148	20·86	1,175	2·02	130	·22	2,420	·15	16,894	29·00	...
	Mean for ten years 1879—1888 ...					20,478	33·59	...	1,064	1·75	63	0·10	11,048	18·12	1,212	1·99	169	0·28	2,657	4·36	16,213	26·60	...

48. In Sátára, during 1889 cholera was prevalent to a great extent throughout the Collectorate except in the táluka of Malcolmpeth and caused 1,883 deaths or 1·17 per 1,000 of population against 1,174 or 1·10 in 1888. The death-rates 3·81 per 1,000 from this disease in the táluka of Koregaon, 3·13 in Khatáv and 3·01 in Tásgaon were high. Among the town circles the death-rate 3·25 per 1,000 from cholera in the town of Wái was also high. Small-pox prevailed throughout

Sátára.

the Collectorate except the tálukás of Jávli and Malcolmpeth and the town of Karád. The total deaths from small-pox for the Collectorate were 92 or 0·09 per 1,000 against 21 or 0·02 in 1888: a high death-rate 0·96 per 1,000 from this disease took place in the town of Sátára. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 22·16 per 1,000 against 20·63 in 1888: high death-rates 32·73 and 31·32 per 1,000 from this cause were recorded in the tálukás of Khatáv and Mán respectively. The death-rate 29·04 per 1,000 from fevers in the táluka of Wái was also high :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel Complaints. Number.	Bowel Complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Sátára.	Sátára R. C....	90,885	335·18	271·15	147	4,085	44·96	49·49	220	2·42	3	0·03	2,390	26·30	56	0·62	14	0·15	341	3·75	3,024	33·27	33·43
	Jávli ,, ...	53,793	419·	128·33	197	2,025	37·64	40·95	34	0·63	...	...	1,019	18·94	21	0·39	11	0·20	164	3·06	1,249	23·22	21·81
	Wái ,, ...	76,934	390·	197·27	124	3,387	44·02	48·34	103	2·12	5	0·07	2,234	29·04	58	0·75	14	0·18	202	2·62	2,676	34·78	31·13
	Karád ,, ...	130,144	394·63	329·78	103	5,475	42·07	44·27	110	0·85	8	0·06	2,947	22·64	470	3·61	37	0·28	491	3·77	4,063	31·22	31·93
	Válva ,, ...	169,408	543·	311·99	136	6,189	36·53	39·24	192	1·13	2	0·01	2,680	15·82	525	3·10	46	0·27	670	3·96	4,115	24·29	23·81
	Tásgaon ,, ...	79,704	341·	233·74	49	3,469	43·52	45·77	240	3·01	2	0·03	1,310	16·44	334	4·18	27	0·34	581	7·29	2,494	31·29	25·76
	Khánápur ,, ...	80,327	531·	151·27	91	3,962	49·32	50·01	234	2·91	10	0·12	1,934	24·08	183	2·28	11	0·14	329	4·09	2,701	33·62	28·40
	Khatáv ,, ...	74,027	497·	148·95	84	4,034	54·49	57·11	232	3·13	5	0·07	2,423	32·73	81	1·09	13	0·18	249	3·36	3,003	40·57	30·50
	Mán ,, ...	52,111	649·	80·29	78	3,037	58·28	63·58	45	0·86	9	0·17	1,632	31·32	64	1·23	20	0·38	371	7·12	2,141	41·09	33·87
	Malcolmpeth ,, ...	9,936	...	...	55	238	23·95	27·58	...	...	...	...	118	11·88	13	1·31	4	0·40	26	2·62	161	16·20	14·90
	Koregaon ,, ...	81,187	349·	232·63	74	3,569	43·96	47·18	309	3·81	15	0·18	2,178	26·83	215	2·65	9	0·11	224	2·76	2,950	36·34	30·28
	Pátan ,, ...	112,414	536·	209·73	202	4,634	41·22	43·84	19	0·17	4	0·04	2,067	18·39	46	0·41	21	0·19	471	4·18	2,628	23·38	26·12
	Sátára T. C....	29,028	0·32	35,400·00	1	734	25·28	38·65	33	1·14	28	0·96	311	10·71	96	3·31	8	0·28	265	9·13	741	25·53	28·76
	Wái ,, ...	11,676	2·	5,838·00	1	373	32·37	36·74	38	3·25	1	0·09	146	12·50	37	3·17	7	0·60	90	7·71	319	27·32	28·09
	Karád ,, ...	10,778	0·37	29,129·73	1	305	28·30	18·28	14	1·30	...	...	160	14·84	66	6·12	3	0·28	57	5·29	300	27·83	21·53
	1889 ...	1,069,350	4,985·	212·98	1,343	45,521	42·85	...	1,883	1·77	92	0·09	23,549	22·16	2,265	2·13	245	0·23	4,531	4·27	32,565	30·65	...
	1888 ...					48,816	45·95	...	1,174	1·10	21	0·02	21,911	20·63	2,369	2·23	301	0·28	4,312	4·06	30,088	28·32	...
	Mean for ten years 1879--1888 ...					41,453	39·03	...	1,589	1·50	167	0·16	19,837	18·68	2,116	1·99	334	0·31	3,349	3·15	27,392	25·79	...

N.B. -The area in square miles of Malcolmpeth is included in Jávli táluka as in the Census report.

49. In Ratnágiri, during 1889 cholera appeared to a slight extent in the tálukás of Devgad, Rájápur, Ratnágiri, Chiplun and Khed. The remaining tálukás and the towns were free from this disease. The outbreak caused 126 deaths or 0·13 per 1,000 against 244 or 0·24 in 1888. The death-rate 0·42 per 1,000 from cholera in the táluka of Devgad was high. Small-pox prevailed throughout the Collectorate except the town of Ratnágiri and caused 289 deaths against 184 in 1888. The general death-rate from small-pox for the Collectorate was 0·29 per 1,000 against 0·18 in 1888: a high death-rate 0·94 per 1,000 from this disease took place in the táluka of Dápoli. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 9·36 per 1,000 against 9·10 in 1888, but a comparatively high death-rate 13·12 per 1,000 from this cause took place in the Táluka of Khed :—

Ratnágiri.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel-complaints. Number.	Bowel-complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Ratnágiri.	Málvan R. C....	109,953	431·96	254·34	67	3,086	28·07	28·77	...	...	10	0·09	448	4·07	184	1·68	41	0·37	1,286	11·70	1,969	17·91	16·29
	Devgad ,, ...	117,899	543·	217·18	121	3,311	28·34	29·95	50	0·42	15	0·12	680	5·77	138	1·17	29	0·25	1,213	10·29	2,125	18·02	16·49
	Rájápur ,, ...	127,999	512·	250·00	174	3,947	30·84	33·16	30	0·24	21	0·16	1,116	8·72	419	3·27	41	0·32	722	5·64	2,349	18·35	15·78
	Ratnágiri ,, ...	113,611	302·97	374·99	149	3,200	28·17	31·63	24	0·21	19	0·17	1,256	11·06	318	2·80	51	0·44	773	6·80	2,441	21·49	18·66
	Sangameshvar,, ...	104,610	557·	187·86	179	3,309	31·62	30·91	...	...	19	0·18	973	9·30	288	2·75	37	0·35	595	5·69	1,912	18·27	17·17
	Chiplún ,, ...	168,921	670·	252·12	212	4,680	27·71	27·81	12	0·07	48	0·28	1,901	11·26	300	1·77	37	0·21	582	3·45	2,880	17·05	17·36
	Khed ,, ...	91,492	400·	228·73	146	2,635	28·76	29·22	10	0·10	24	0·26	1,200	13·12	99	1·08	19	0·21	280	3·06	1,632	17·84	18·51
	Dápoli ,, ...	141,012	505·	289·23	247	3,455	24·50	26·31	...	...	132	0·94	1,614	11·44	209	1·48	26	0·18	578	4·10	2,559	18·15	16·42
	Vengurla T. C....	8,947	0·03	298,233·00	1	311	34·76	35·65	...	...	1	0·11	49	5·48	25	2·79	5	0·56	144	16·10	224	25·04	24·36
	Ratnágiri ,, ...	12,616	0·04	315,400·00	1	389	30·83	31·86	...	...	...	...	94	7·45	20	1·59	2	0·15	216	17·12	332	26·31	24·73
	1889 ...	997,030	3,922·	254·22	1,297	28,349	28·43	...	126	0·13	289	0·29	9,331	9·36	2,000	2·01	288	0·28	6,389	6·41	18,423	18·48	...
	1888 ...					29,568	29·66	...	244	0·24	184	0·18	9,067	9·10	2,013	2·02	167	0·17	5,473	5·49	17,148	17·20	...
	Mean for ten years 1879--1888 ...					21,031	21·00	...	145	0·14	264	0·26	10,065	10·05	1,441	1·44	340	0·34	4,923	4·92	17,178	17·15	...

SOUTHERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Belgaum | 3. Bijápur.
2. Dhárwár | 4. Kánara.

Belgaum.

50. In Belgaum, during 1889 cholera was prevalent throughout the Collectorate and caused 1,862 deaths or 2·16 per 1,000 of population against 2,598 or 3·00 in 1888. The death-rate from this disease, 10·48 per 1,000, in the town of Gokák, was very high. Small-pox prevailed to a great extent throughout the Collectorate except the táluka and town of Athni and caused 155 deaths against 1 in 1888, the death-rate from this cause being 0·18 per 1,000 of population against none in 1888. The death-rate from small-pox, 3·29 per 1,000, in the town of Belgaum, was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 15·94 per 1,000 of population against 14·09 in 1888, but high death-rates, 24·12 and 22·33 per 1,000, from this cause took place in the tálukas of Sampgaon and Khánápur respectively :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Deaths. Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Small-pox. Number.	Deaths. Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Fevers. Number.	Deaths. Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Bowel-complaints. Number.	Deaths. Bowel-complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Injuries. Number.	Deaths. Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Other Causes. Number.	Deaths. Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. All Causes. Number.	Deaths. All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Belgaum.	Belgaum R. C.	95,780	661·55	144·78	199	4,218	44·02	48·52	26	0·27	50	0·52	1,994	20·82	723	7·55	31	0·32	452	4·72	3,276	34·20	28·92
	Sampgaon „	119,843	425·	281·98	123	5,340	44·56	47·73	612	5·11	6	0·05	2,891	24·12	907	8·07	36	0·30	703	5·87	5,215	43·52	36·46
	Khánápur „	79,264	632·	125·42	219	2,919	36·83	40·88	14	0·18	12	0·15	1,770	22·33	388	4·89	19	0·24	365	4·60	2,568	32·39	29·25
	Chikodi „	245,614	840·	292·40	213	10,653	43·37	46·29	334	1·35	3	0·01	2,722	11·08	2,260	9·20	91	0·37	1,718	6·99	7,128	29·02	28·39
	Athni „	94,775	786·08	120·57	80	4,342	45·81	47·15	56	0·59	...	...	1,158	12·22	1,017	10·73	29	0·31	481	5·08	2,741	28·92	30·12
	Gokák „	82,722	670·61	123·35	113	4,017	48·56	50·41	283	3·42	2	0·02	1,145	13·84	840	10·15	38	0·46	717	9·03	3,055	36·93	39·72
	Parásgad „	91,826	640·	143·48	127	4,502	49·03	51·27	360	3·92	4	0·04	1,432	15·59	788	8·58	32	0·35	677	7·37	3,293	35·86	37·24
	Belgaum T. C.	23,115	0·45	51,366·67	1	743	32·14	29·03	54	2·34	76	3·29	336	14·54	125	5·41	17	0·74	173	7·48	781	33·79	30·19
	Gokák „	10,307	0·39	26,428·21	1	416	40·36	47·93	108	10·48	1	0·09	142	13·78	128	12·42	3	0·29	59	5·72	441	42·79	33·76
	Athni „	11,186	0·92	12,158·70	1	543	48·54	48·54	10	0·89	...	...	116	10·37	155	13·86	17	1·52	54	4·83	352	31·47	26·07
	Belgaum Ct.	9,582	...	...	...	146	15·24	17·01	5	0·52	1	0·10	66	6·89	13	1·36	1	0·10	69	7·20	155	16·18	17·46
	1889	864,014	4,657·	185·53	1,077	37,837	43·79	...	1,862	2·16	155	0·18	13,772	15·94	7,404	8·57	314	0·36	5,498	6·36	29,005	33·57	...
	1888					40,194	46·52	...	2,598	3·00	1	...	12,174	14·09	7,223	8·36	320	0·38	5,208	6·03	27,524	31·86	...
	Mean for ten years 1879—1888					32,977	37·52	...	1,178	1·34	314	0·36	12,434	14·15	4,214	4·79	309	0·35	5,141	5·85	23,590	26·84	...

N.B.—The area of the Cantonment of Belgaum is included in the town of Belgaum, as it is not separately shown in the Census Report.

Dhárwár.

51. In Dhárwár, during 1889 cholera prevailed to a great extent throughout the Collectorate except the táluka of Hángal and the town of Ránebennur and caused 2,724 deaths or 3·09 per 1,000 of population against 3,186 or 3·61 in 1888. The death-rate, 10·75 per 1,000, from this cause in the táluka of Gadag and its Petha Mundargi was high. Small-pox was prevalent throughout the Collectorate to a great extent and caused 735 deaths or 0·83 per 1,000 of population against 93 or 0·10 in 1888. The death-rate, 3·08 per 1,000, from small-pox in the town of Hubli, was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 21·12 per 1,000 of population against 17·49 in 1888, but a high death-rate, 28·33 per 1,000, from this disease took place in the táluka of Kod. The death-rates, 26·90 and 25·17 per 1,000, from the same cause in the tálukas of Bankápur and Hángal were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel-complaints. Number.	Bowel-complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Dhárwár.	Dhárwár R. C. ...	88,946	423·85	198·06	127	3,926	46·77	49·25	236	2·81	2	0·02	1,740	20·73	588	7·00	39	0·46	907	10·80	3,512	41·82	46·50
	Mugód Petha ,, ...																						
	Hubli ,, ...	55,320	309·82	178·56	70	2,919	52·77	52·44	353	6·38	49	0·89	1,260	22·78	442	7·99	13	0·24	354	6·39	2,471	44·67	32·86
	Mavalgund ,, ...	87,832	562·	156·28	89	4,466	50·85	52·08	193	2·19	46	0·52	1,517	17·27	371	9·92	17	0·19	502	5·72	3,146	35·81	30·21
	Nargund Petha ,, ...																						
	Gadag ,, ...	83,332	698·72	119·16	99	4,581	54·97	58·34	896	10·75	87	1·04	1,402	16·82	503	6·04	26	0·31	577	6·92	3,491	41·89	30·90
	Mundargi Petha ,, ...																						
	Karajgi ,, ...	83,216	442·	188·27	130	3,837	46·11	51·90	157	1·89	125	1·50	1,790	21·51	460	5·53	36	0·43	649	7·79	3,217	38·66	35·68
	Bankápur ,, ...	76,554	343·	223·19	142	3,737	48·82	54·04	233	3·04	37	0·48	2,060	26·90	733	9·57	25	0·33	220	2·87	3,308	43·19	36·09
	Ron ,, ...	60,724	370·	164·12	59	3,626	59·71	62·12	192	3·16	103	1·71	1,215	20·00	367	6·04	17	0·28	315	5·19	2,209	36·38	36·10
	Kalghatgi ,, ...	50,769	279·	181·97	105	2,253	44·38	47·36	114	2·25	11	0·22	1,189	23·42	456	8·98	19	0·37	197	3·88	1,986	39·12	37·90
	Ránebennur ,, ...	64,011	404·63	158·20	121	3,246	50·71	54·96	116	1·81	40	0·63	1,350	21·09	397	6·20	34	0·53	449	7·01	2,386	37·27	34·95
	Kod ,, ...	80,345	400·	200·89	177	3,233	40·24	46·44	38	0·47	19	0·24	2,316	28·83	745	9·27	26	0·32	453	5·64	3,597	44·77	32·60
	Hángal ,, ...	65,787	299·	220·02	162	2,866	43·56	47·93	...	...	34	0·52	1,656	25·17	356	5·41	22	0·33	412	6·26	2,480	37·69	37·27
	Dhárwár T. C. ...	27,191	1·15	23,644·35	1	1,298	47·74	49·21	43	1·58	18	0·66	390	14·34	17	0·62	20	0·74	538	19·79	1,026	37·73	38·76
	Hubli ,, ...	36,677	1·18	31,082·20	1	1,679	45·78	46·62	43	1·17	113	3·08	464	12·65	153	4·17	19	0·52	407	11·10	1,199	32·69	31·49
	Gadag Bettigeri ,, ...	17,001	0·28	60,717·86	1	622	36·59	38·82	110	6·47	22	1·29	178	10·47	135	7·94	8	0·47	15	0·89	468	27·53	17·29
	Ránebennur ,, ...	10,202	0·37	27,572·97	1	501	49·11	46·56	...	...	29	2·84	123	12·06	21	2·06	5	0·49	164	16·07	342	33·52	26·56
	1889 ...	882,907	4,535·	194·68	1,285	42,790	48·46	...	2,724	3·09	735	0·83	18,650	21·12	6,244	7·07	326	0·37	6,159	6·98	34,838	39·46	...
	1888 ...					45,714	51·78	...	3,186	3·61	98	0·10	15,444	17·49	5,720	6·48	297	0·34	6,146	6·96	30,886	34·98	...
	Mean for ten years 1879—1888 ...					36,287	40·14	...	954	1·06	370	0·41	13,969	15·45	4,199	4·64	295	0·33	4,680	5·18	24,467	27·07	...

N.B.—The births and deaths in pethas are included in their respective tálukas, as the population of the pethas is not shown in the Census report.

Bijápur.

52. In Bijápur during 1889 cholera was prevalent throughout the Collectorate to a great extent and caused 3,690 deaths or 5·78 per 1,000 of population against 919 or 1·44 in 1888. The death-rate, 9·02 per 1,000, from this cause in the táluka of Sindgi was high. Small-pox prevailed to a great extent throughout the Collectorate except the town of Kaládgi and caused 402 deaths or 0·63 per 1,000 of population against 24 or 0·04 in 1888. The death-rates from small-pox, 1·37 per 1,000, in the táluka of Hungund and 1·16 and 1·66 in the táluka and town of Bijápur respectively were high. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 18·12 per 1,000 of population against 15·31 in 1888, but a high death-rate, 20·16 per 1,000, from fevers took place in the táluka of Indi :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel-complaints. Number.	Bowel-complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Bijápur.	Hungund R. C. ...	80,037	518·	154·51	160	3,946	49·30	52·41	317	3·96	110	1·37	1,419	17·73	143	1·78	16	0·20	598	7·48	2,603	32·52	23·51
	Muddebihál ,, ...	65,024	564·	115·29	149	3,214	41·43	47·55	492	7·57	41	0·63	1,226	18·85	304	4·68	15	0·23	289	4·44	2,367	36·40	21·14
	Sindgi ,, ...	72,650	812·	89·47	141	4,182	57·62	55·75	655	9·02	18	0·25	1,441	19·83	495	6·81	25	0·34	404	5·56	3,038	41·82	28·11
	Bagevadi ,, ...	86,743	764·	113·54,	120	4,206	48·47	48·06	437	5·04	10	0·12	1,309	15·09	418	4·82	27	0·31	494	5·69	2,695	31·07	21·93
	Bijápur ,, ...	65,472	866·87	75·53	91	3,341	51·02	50·56	314	4·79	76	1·16	1,062	16·22	487	7·44	26	0·39	253	3·86	2,218	33·88	25·12
	Bagalkot ,, ...	89,132	682·88	130·52	162	4,175	46·84	46·77	654	7·34	15	0·17	1,737	19·49	720	8·08	94	1·06	350	3·93	3,570	40·05	27·75
	Badami ,, ...	69,047	676·	131·73	195	4,293	48·21	47·75	292	3·23	56	0·63	1,657	18·61	429	4·82	24	0·27	461	5·18	2,919	32·78	25·91
	Indi ,, ...	71,940	871·	82·59	121	4,177	58·06	56·30	507	7·05	57	0·79	1,450	20·16	389	5·41	18	0·25	263	3·66	2,684	37·31	28·55
	Bijápur T. C. ...	11,424	2·13	5,363·38	1	559	48·93	56·63	9	0·78	19	1·66	189	16·55	109	9·54	8	0·71	41	3·59	375	32·83	27·84
	Kaládgi ,, ...	7,024	0·12	58,533·33	1	173	24·63	26·26	13	1·85	...	...	89	11·39	54	7·69	10	1·42	4	0·57	161	22·92	16·94
	1889 ...	638,493	5,757·	110·90	1,141	32,266	50·53	...	3,690	5·78	402	0·63	11,570	18·12	3,548	5·56	263	0·41	3,157	4·94	22,630	35·44	....
	1888 ...					32,121	50·31	...	919	1·44	24	0·04	9,775	15·31	2,702	4·23	205	0·32	2,494	3·90	16,117	25·24	...
	Mean for ten years 1879—1888 ...					22,539	33·86	..	604	0·90	256	0·38	9,941	14·75	1,498	2·22	241	0·36	2,605	3·86	15,145	22·47	...

Kánara.

53. In Kánara, during 1889 cholera prevailed in the tálukas of Honávar, Mundgód Petha, and Haliyal, and caused 62 deaths or 0·15 per 1,000 against 61 or 0·14 in 1888. The remaining tálukas and towns were free from this disease. Small-pox prevailed throughout the Collectorate except the petha of Bhatkal and caused 195 deaths or 0·46 per 1,000 against 12 or 0·03 in 1888. The death-rates from small-pox, 2·06 and 1·18 per 1,000, in the tálukas of Kumta and Kárwár respectively were

high. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 14·73 per 1,000 against 14·61 in 1888; but a high death-rate, 30·14 per 1,000, from this cause took place in the Petha of Mundgod. The death-rate, 21·31 per 1,000, from fevers in the táluka of Haliyal and its petha Supa was also high :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Deaths. Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Small-pox. Number.	Deaths. Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Fevers. Number.	Deaths. Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Bowel Complaints. Number.	Deaths. Bowel Complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Injuries. Number.	Deaths. Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Other Causes. Number.	Deaths. Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. All Causes. Number.	Deaths. All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Kánara.	Kárwár R. C. ..	33,961	269·23	126·22	51	1,266	37·26	35·11	..	..	40	1·18	389	11·18	19	0·56	24	0·71	848	10·24	811	23 87	20·86
	Kumta „ ..	48,129	222·05	216·16	116	1,863	38·71	36·51	..	..	99	2·06	452	9·39	66	1·37	31	0·64	643	13·36	1,291	26·82	27·53
	Ankola Petha „ ..	34,189	367·	93·16	88	1,231	36·01	35·80	..	..	13	0·38	400	11·69	10	0·29	17	0·49	337	9·88	777	22·73	24·13
	Honávar „ ..	54,199	446·	191·98	99	2,199	40·57	42·69	43	0·79	7	0·13	528	9·74	117	2·16	27	0·49	753	13·91	1,475	27·21	29·12
	Bhatkal Petha „ ..	31,426			34	1,102	37·61	37·45	..	..	..	..	270	8·59	23	0·73	18	0·57	398	12·66	709	22·56	22·92
	Sirsi „ ..	62,400	779·	80·10	258	1,631	26·14	27·03	..	..	14	0·22	1,166	18·69	63	1·00	22	0·35	643	10·31	1,908	30·58	28·33
	Siddápur „ ..	35,658	239·	149·20	95	1,146	32·14	34·75	..	..	6	0·17	576	16·15	64	1·79	27	0·76	268	7·52	941	26·39	29·36
	Yellápur „ ..	18,629	589·	31·65	78	465	24·96	27·27	..	..	2	0 11	373	20·02	34	1·83	10	0·54	196	10·52	615	33·01	33·33
	Mungod Petha „ ..	17,685			75	503	28·44	34·77	12	0·68	2	0·11	533	30·14	13	0·74	6	0·34	145	8·19	711	40·20	33·66
	Haliyal ● „ ..	61,154	980·	62·40	216	1,400	22·89	28·83	7	0·11	6	0·09	1,303	21·31	181	2·96	20	0·33	406	6·64	1,923	31·45	29·13
	Supa Petha „ ..																						
	Kárwár T. C. ..	13,761	14·77	1,169·16	1	464	33·72	36·33	..	..	5	0·36	124	9·01	3	0·22	8	0·58	115	8·36	255	18·53	18·69
	Kumta „ ..	10,629	7·35	1,446·12	1	397	37·35	33·68	..	..	1	0·09	107	10·07	7	0·66	5	0·47	143	13·45	263	24·74	27·75
	1889 ..	421,840	3,931·	107·85	1,109	13,667	32·40	..	62	0·15	195	0·46	6,212	14·73	600	1·42	215	0·51	4,305	10·42	11,679	27·69	..
	1888 ...					14,335	33·98	..	61	0·14	12	0·03	6,162	14·61	822	1·95	187	0·44	3,975	9·42	11,219	26·59	..
	Mean for ten years 1879—1888 ...					12,777	30·63	..	51	0·12	187	0·45	7,017	16·82	807	1·93	210	0·50	3,702	8·88	11,974	28·70	..

N. B.—As the population of Supa Petha is included in the Haliyál Táluka in the Census report the births and deaths are included in it. The areas in square miles of pethas are included in their respective tálukas, as they are not separately shown in the Census report.

EASTERN GUJARAT REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

Collectorates.

1. Surat.
2. Broach.
3. Kaira.
4. Panch Mahál.
5. Ahmedabad.

Surat.

54. In Surat, during 1889 cholera prevailed to a considerable extent in each táluka and town in the Collectorate and caused 1,763 deaths or 2·87 per 1,000 of population against 4,346 or 7·08 in 1888. The death-rates, 6·72 and 5·64 per 1,000, from this cause in the táluka of Chorási and the town of Surat respectively were very high. Small-pox prevailed throughout the Collectorate except the town of Surat and caused 139 deaths or 0·22 per 1,000 against 40 or 0·07 in 1888. The death-rate, 0·63 per 1,000, from small-pox in the táluka of Chorási was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 23·66 per 1,000 against 25·90 in 1888; but a high death-rate, 32·95 per 1,000, from this cause took place in the táluka of Mándvi. The death-rate 29·46 per 1,000 from fevers in the táluka of Bárdoli was also high :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Deaths. Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Small-pox. Number.	Deaths. Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Fevers. Number.	Deaths. Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Bowel Complaints. Number.	Deaths. Bowel Complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Injuries. Number.	Deaths. Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Other Causes. Number.	Deaths. Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. All Causes. Number.	Deaths. All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Surat.	Olpád R. C.	62,049	323·	192·10	120	2,904	46·80	44·64	244	3·93	9	0·14	1,506	24·27	396	6·38	42	0·68	291	4·69	2,488	40·09	45·71
	Mándvi „	50,810	280·	181·46	141	1,809	35·60	39·97	90	1·77	21	0·41	1,674	32·95	50	0·98	18	0·35	39	0·77	1,892	37·23	39·04
	Chorási „	44,764	107·	418·35	66	1,854	41·41	44·68	301	6·72	28	0·63	973	21·74	322	7·19	28	0·63	209	4·66	1,861	41·57	45·17
	Bárdoli „	76,109	222·	342·79	124	2,892	37·98	39·80	160	2·12	29	0·38	2,242	29·46	121	1·59	24	0·31	40	0·52	2,616	34·37	42·52
	Jaláipor „	74,616	189·	391·62	91	2,840	38·37	44·86	60	0·81	29	0·39	1,683	22·71	433	5·85	31	0·42	38	0·51	2,274	30·72	42·22
	Chikhli „	60,147	167·	360·16	62	2,024	35·65	41·03	21	0·35	14	0·23	1,504	25·00	173	2·88	17	0·28	101	1·68	1,830	30·42	46·68
	Bulsár „	67,473	205·50	328·36	94	2,346	34·32	42·94	157	2·32	3	0·04	1,771	26·24	209	3·09	27	0·40	142	2·14	2,309	34·22	41·15
	Párdi „	55,764	163·	342·09	82	1,831	32·82	36·02	99	1·78	4	0·07	1,122	20·12	191	3·43	22	0·39	78	1·39	1,516	27·18	31·74
	Surat T. C. ..	109,844	3·	36,614·66	1	3,050	27·76	31·91	620	5·64	..	...	1,911	17·40	158	1·44	38	0·34	954	8·68	3,681	33·51	34·13
	Bulsár „	13,229	2·50	5,291·60	1	342	28·85	34·53	11	0·83	2	0·15	146	11·04	22	1·66	6	0·45	86	6·50	273	20·63	29·45
	1889 ..	614,198	1,662	369·55	782	21,792	35·47	..	1,763	2·87	139	0·22	14,532	23·66	2,075	3·37	253	0·41	1,978	3·22	20,740	33·76	..
	1888 ..					24,299	39·56	..	4,346	7·08	40	0·07	15,910	25·90	2,463	3·99	237	0·39	1,999	3·25	24,985	40·68	..
	Mean for ten years, 1879—1888 ..					21,339	34·82	..	995	1·6	168	0·27	13,380	21·84	1,773	2·89	264	0·43	1,054	2·70	18,234	29·75	..

55. In Broach, during 1889 cholera was prevalent throughout the Collectorate except in the town of Jambusar and caused 1,284 deaths or 3·93 per 1,000 against 1881 or 5·75 in 1888. The death-rate, 8·64 per 1,000, from this disease in the town of Broach was very high. Small-pox prevailed in all the tálukas except Vágra. Amongst the town circles only 10 deaths were recorded in the town of Broach. The total deaths from this disease for the Collectorate were 90 or 0·27 per 1,000 against 7 or 0·02 in 1888. The death-rate 0·66 per 1,000 from small-pox in the táluka of Anklesvar was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 33·03 per 1,000 against 31·17 in 1888, but a high death-rate, 46·04 per 1,000, from this cause took place in the táluka of Vágra.

Broach.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Popn.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Popu-lation.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Popu-lation.	Bowel-complaints. Number.	Bowel-complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Popu-lation.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Popu-lation.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Popu-lation.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Popu-lation.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Broach.	Broach R. C. ...	73,280	300·32	244·01	104	2,944	40·17	38·33	274	3·74	34	0·46	2,729	37·24	85	1·16	31	0·42	181	2·47	3,324	45·49	40·99
	Vagra " ...	33,902	308·	110·07	69	1,315	38·78	38·99	121	3·57	...	...	1,561	46·04	10	0·29	13	0·38	67	1·98	1,772	52·26	52·76
	Amod " ...	39,641	176·	225·23	48	1,452	36·62	32·26	71	1·79	2	0·05	1,471	37·11	18	0·45	12	0·30	93	2·35	1,667	42·05	45·02
	Jámbusar " ...	66,293	372·46	177·99	82	2,491	37·57	38·82	146	2·20	1	0·01	2,024	30·53	33	0·50	53	0·80	195	2·94	2,452	36·98	44·68
	Anklesbvar " ... Hansot Petha " ...	65,054	294·	221·27	100	2,757	42·38	40·93	350	5·86	43	0·66	2,055	31·59	74	1·14	20	0·30	356	5·47	2,898	44·54	36·51
	Broach T. C. ...	37,281	1·68	22,191·07	1	898	24·08	24·75	323	8·64	10	0·27	811	21·75	10	0·27	12	0·32	160	4·29	1,325	35·54	36·47
	Jámbusar " ...	11,479	0·54	21,257·47	1	459	39·98	37·28	...	...	...	...	148	12·89	25	2·18	4	0·35	245	21·34	422	36·76	47·47
	1889 ...	326,930	1,453·	225·00	405	12,316	37·67	...	1,284	3·93	90	0·27	10,799	33·03	255	0·78	145	0·44	1,297	3·97	13,870	42·42	...
	1888 ...					11,998	36·69	...	1,881	5·75	7	0·02	10,190	31·17	309	0·94	131	0·40	1,302	3·98	13,820	42·27	...
	Mean for ten years, 1879—1888 ...					10,195	30·74	...	323	0·97	22	0·07	9,483	28·60	542	1·63	125	0·38	744	2·24	11,239	33·89	...

N.B.—The births and deaths in Hánsot Petha are included in Anklesbvar Táluka, as the population of each is not separately shown in the Census report.

56. In Kaira, during 1889 cholera prevailed to a slight extent throughout the Collectorate and caused only 224 deaths or 0·28 per 1,000 of population against 1,650 or 2·05 in 1888. The death-rates 3·40 and 3·27 per 1,000 from cholera in the towns of Kaira and Borsad were high. Small-pox was prevalent throughout the Collectorate except in the táluka of Thasra and caused 72 deaths or 0·09 per 1,000 against none in 1888. The death-rate, 1·52 per 1,000, from this cause in the town of Kapadvanj was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 26·28 per 1,000 against 26·28 in 1888, but a high death-rate, 43·69 per 1,000, from fevers took place in the town of Kapadvanj. The death-rate 32·18 per 1,000 from the same cause in the táluka of Matar was also high.

Kaira.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Popu-lation.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Popu-lation.	Bowel-complaints. Number.	Bowel-complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Popu-lation.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Popu-lation.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Popu-lation.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Popu-lation.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Kaira.	Mehmadabad R. C. ...	46,296	173·72	429·19	59	2,003	39·35	35·25	23	0·30	22	0·29	2,176	28·44	215	2·82	36	0·47	233	3·05	2,699	35·37	37·86
	Nadiád " ...	133,952	223·67	598·83	92	5,013	37·42	33·60	10	0·07	1	0·01	3,464	25·86	100	0·75	63	0·47	510	3·80	4,148	30·96	37·07
	Borsad " ...	131,093	217·31	601·87	89	5,327	40·63	40·73	50	0·38	2	0·01	3,448	26·10	194	1·48	78	0·59	748	5·71	4,493	34·27	32·91
	Anand " ...	154,118	243·	634·23	74	5,321	34·52	34·06	34	0·19	3	0·02	3,682	23·89	91	0·59	74	0·48	821	5·33	4,701	30·50	31·15
	Thásra " ...	84,866	253·	335·41	97	2,856	33·65	32·88	5	0·06	...	...	2,272	26·77	125	1·47	38	0·45	154	1·81	2,594	30·56	38·34
	Kapadvanj " ...	78,582	279·77	280·88	85	2,563	32·61	33·31	12	0·15	1	0·01	1,767	22·49	116	1·48	25	0·31	147	1·87	2,068	26·31	26·32
	Mátar " ...	78,279	217·	360·73	81	2,744	35·05	32·55	4	0·05	10	0·13	2,519	32·18	94	1·20	42	0·54	212	2·70	2,881	36·80	37·26
	Kaira T. C. ...	12,640	0·28	45,142·86	1	349	27·61	22·07	43	3·40	1	0·08	307	24·29	11	0·87	6	0·47	108	8·54	476	37·65	39·08
	Nadiád " ...	28,304	0·33	85,769·70	1	946	33·42	34·23	6	0·21	7	0·25	739	26·11	19	0·67	16	0·56	310	10·95	1,097	38·75	41·58
	Borsad " ...	12,228	0·19	64,357·89	1	447	36·55	31·07	40	3·27	3	0·24	179	14·64	15	1·23	8	0·65	137	11·20	382	31·23	23·79
	Kapadvanj " ...	14,412	0·23	62,791·30	1	584	40·45	2·80	1	0·07	22	1·52	631	43·69	9	0·62	11	0·76	22	1·45	695	48·12	35·31
	1889 ...	30,80 0	1,609	500·18	581	29,153	36·22	...	224	0·28	72	0·09	21,151	26·28	989	1·23	397	0·49	3,401	4·22	26,234	32·59	...
	1888 ...					27,783	34·52	...	1,650	2·05	...	...	21,152	26·28	957	1·19	367	0·46	3,557	4·42	27,683	34·40	...
	Mean for ten years 1879—1888 ...					27,818	34·75	...	347	0·43	30	0·04	19,861	24·81	1,066	2·46	345	0·43	1,534	1·92	24,083	30·09	...

57. In Panch Mahâls during 1389, cholera was prevalent to a considerable extent in each táluka and town in the Collectorate and caused 451 deaths or 1·77 per 1,000 of population against 189 or 0·74 in 1888. The death-rate, 4·54 per 1,000, from this disease in the táluka of Halol was high. Small-pox caused only 4 deaths, of which 2 were recorded in the táluka of Godhra, 1 in Kalol, and 1 in Halol. In 1888 the recorded deaths from this disease were only 3. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 22·97 per 1,000 against 21·65 in 1888, but a high death-rate, 28·16 per 1,000, took place in the town of Dohad.

Panch Mahâls.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Deaths. Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Small-pox. Number.	Deaths. Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Fevers. Number.	Deaths. Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Bowel-Complaints. Number.	Deaths. Bowel-Complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Injuries. Number.	Deaths. Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Other Causes. Number.	Deaths. Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. All Causes. Number.	Deaths. All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Panch Mahâls.	Godhra, R.C.	61,976	597·83	103·69	232	2,580	39·70	39·69	83	1·28	2	0·03	1,220	18·78	14	0·21	40	0·61	81	0·48	1,390	21·39	22·11
	Dohad „	47,219	509·83	147·12	120	1,554	32·91	35·26	20	0·42	...	...	1,143	24·20	3	0·06	20	0·42	10	0·21	1,196	25·32	18·80
	Jhálod „	41,026			99	1,309	31·90	41·09	72	1·75	...	...	882	21·50	1	0·02	22	0·54	4	0·10	981	23·91	20·35
	Kálol „	43,209			66	1,496	34·57	33·41	81	1·87	1	0·02	1,146	26·49	18	0·41	27	0·62	22	0·51	1,295	29·92	28·70
	Halol	33,253	415·	184·39	156	1,287	38·70	35·63	151	4·54	1	0·03	766	23·03	9	0·27	13	0·39	3	0·09	943	28·35	28·83
	Godhra, T. C.	13,342	0·17	78,482·35	1	556	41·67	24·50	39	2·92	...	...	363	27·21	...	...	12	0·90	41	3·07	455	34·10	23·53
	Dohad „	12,394	0·17	72,905·88	1	305	24·60	24·68	5	0·40	...	...	349	28·16	...	...	3	0·24	2	0·16	359	28·96	27·10
	1889 ...	255,479	1,613	158·38	675	9,087	35·56	...	451	1·77	4	0·02	5,869	22·97	45	0·17	137	0·53	113	0·44	6,619	25·90	...
	1888 ...					9,194	35·98	...	189	0·74	3	0·01	5,532	21·65	51	0·20	133	0·52	103	0·40	6,011	23·53	...
	Mean for ten years 1879—1888 ...					7,802	30·90	...	67	0·27	17	0·07	4,538	17·97	108	0·43	110	0·43	101	0·40	4,941	19·57	...

N.B.—The area in square miles of Dohád and Jhalod Tálukas is shown together, as well as Kalol and Halol Tálukas, in the Census report.

58. In Ahmedabad, during 1889 cholera was prevalent throughout the Collectorate except in the táluka and town of Gogha and the Cantonment of Ahmedabad, and caused 787 deaths or 0·92 per 1,000 of population against 4,888 or 5·71 in 1888. The death-rate, 3·00 per 1,000, from this disease in the town of Viramgám was high. Small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent throughout the Collectorate except in the town of Viramgám and the Cantonment of Ahmedabad and caused 152 deaths against 4 in 1888. The general death-rate from this disease for the Collectorate was 0·18 per 1,000 against none in 1888. The death-rate, 0·40 per 1,000, from small-pox in the táluka of Sánand was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 30·19 per 1,000 against 27·06 in 1888, but a very high death-rate, 53·55 per 1,000, from this cause took place in the town of Viramgám. The death-rate, 37·38 per 1,000, from fevers in the town of Ahmedabad was also high.

Ahmedabad.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Deaths. Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Small-pox. Number.	Deaths. Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Fevers. Number.	Deaths. Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Bowel-complaints. Number.	Deaths. Bowel-complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Injuries. Number.	Deaths. Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Other Causes. Number.	Deaths. Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. All Causes. Number.	Deaths. All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Ahmedabad.	Daskroi R.C. ...	143,942	345·80	416·26	137	4,744	32·95	32·79	9	0·07	17	0·12	3,925	27·27	48	0·33	32	0·22	118	0·81	4,149	28·82	35·29
	Gogha „	22,307	223·25	99·93	62	845	37·88	41·51	...	...	2	0·09	728	32·64	91	4·08	16	0·71	90	4·03	927	48·55	50·93
	Dhandhuka „	123,107	1098·	112·12	141	4,893	39·74	41·02	27	0·22	9	0·07	2,785	22·62	627	5·09	54	0·44	938	7·62	4,440	36·06	36·56
	Sanand „	76,964	360·	213·79	85	2,316	30·09	31·07	127	1·65	31	0·40	2,204	28·63	14	0·18	34	0·44	107	1·39	2,517	32·70	39·47
	Viramgám „	117,584	676·39	173·84	155	4,115	34·99	39·68	331	2·81	26	0·22	3,704	31·50	50	0·43	28	0·24	322	2·73	4,461	37·93	41·83
	Parántij „	107,554	449·	239·54	161	3,311	30·78	35·67	47	0·44	12	0·11	3,205	29·80	65	0·60	46	0·42	71	0·66	3,446	32·03	27·31
	Dholka „	93,476	664·25	140·72	117	3,494	37·37	37·26	92	0·98	11	0·11	3,115	33·32	94	1·00	41	0·43	266	2·84	3,619	38·03	35·29
	Ahmedabad T.C. ...	124,767	2·20	56,712·27	1	4,489	35·97	35·20	72	0·58	41	0·33	4,664	37·38	94	0·75	33	0·26	1,275	10·22	6,179	49·52	53·56
	Gogha „	7,063	0·75	9,417·33	1	184	26·05	22·79	...	...	2	0·28	112	15·71	19	2·69	1	0·14	47	6·65	180	25·48	29·44
	Viramgám „	18,990	0·61	31,131·15	1	805	42·39	41·39	57	3·00	...	...	1,017	53·55	84	4·42	10	0·53	270	14 22	1,438	75·72	65·71
	Dholka „	17,716	0·75	23,621·33	1	646	36·46	30·12	25	1·41	1	0·06	372	21·00	21	1·18	3	0·17	161	9·09	583	32·91	31·21
	Ahmedabad Ct. ...	1,940	..	..	..	23	11·86	15·98	...	...	...	...	22	11·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	11·34	15·76
	Europeans and Eurasians and fighting men in the Cantonment ...	914																					
	1889 ...	856,324	3821·	224·10	862	29,865	34·87	...	787	0·92	152	0·18	25,852	30·19	1,207	1·41	298	0·35	3,665	4·27	31,961	37·32	...
	1888 ...					13,083	36·29	...	4,888	5·71	4	...	23,174	27·06	1,699	1·98	271	0·32	3,630	4·24	33,666	39·31	...
	Mean for ten years 1879—1888 ...					26,572	31·22	...	659	0·77	40	0·05	20,321	23·88	1,566	1·84	230	0·27	2,911	3·42	25,727	30·23	...

N. B.—The area of the cantonment of Ahmedabad is included in the town of Ahmedabad, as it is not separately shown in the Census report.

SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Karáchi.
2. Hyderabad.
3. Thar and Párkar.
4. Shikárpur.
5. Upper Sind Frontier.

59. In Karáchi, during 1889 cholera was prevalent in the following registration Circles of the Collectorate—Dádú, Johi, Sehwan, Kotri, Tatta, Mirpur Batora, Sujawal and Jati, and caused 547 deaths or 1·14 per 1,000 of population against 612 or 1·28 in 1888. The death-rate, 12·86 per 1,000, from this disease in the táluka of Jati was very high. Small-pox prevailed to a great extent throughout the Collectorate except the tálukas of Kohistán, Sujáwal and Shábandar. The total deaths from this disease for the Collectorate were 930 or 1·94 per 1,000 against 112 or 0·23 in 1888. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 20·04 per 1,000 against 16·18 in 1888, but a high death-rate, 27·86 per 1,000, from this cause took place in the táluka of Mánjhand. The death-rate, 24·84 per 1,000, from fevers in the táluka of Jati was also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births.			Deaths.														Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
									Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Bowel-Complaints.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.		
						Number for 1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
Karáchi	Karáchi R.C.	20,256	1,284·34	15·77	Information not available in the Census Report.	398	19·64	19·35	..	..	4	0·20	249	12·29	5	0·25	6	0·30	26	1·28	290	14·32	8·39
	Kohistan ,,	11,957	2,652·	4·51		110	9·20	13·38	..	..	..	..	131	10·96	..	..	4	0·33	13	1·09	148	12·38	8·28
	Dádú ,,	121,138	1,686·	71·85		3,535	29·18	29·38	84	0·69	725	5·98	2,882	23·79	31	0·26	79	0·66	282	2·32	4,083	33·70	22·01
	Johi ,,																						
	Sehwan ,,																						
	Manjhand ,,	18,952	581·	32·62		735	38·78	36·41	..	..	28	1·48	528	27·86	1	0·05	6	0·32	38	2·00	601	31·71	20·00
	Kotri ,,	24,870	839·	29·64		538	21·63	26·74	36	1·45	20	0·81	440	18·05	4	0·16	21	0·84	25	1·01	555	22·32	18·94
	Tatta ,,	39,750	1,323·	30·06		734	18·46	22·49	1	0·03	17	0·43	671	16·88	2	0·05	26	0·65	76	1·91	793	19·95	20·13
	Sakro ,,	21,711	1,108·	19·59		399	18·38	15·84	..	..	9	0·41	318	14·56	..	..	9	0·41	36	1·66	370	17·04	14·09
	Ghorábári ,,	34,360	566·	60·70		452	13·15	24·45	..	..	19	0·55	471	13·71	..	..	44	1·28	39	1·13	573	16·67	26·89
	Mirpur Batoro ,,	32,179	263·	120·07		718	22·31	27·75	8	0·25	8	0·25	580	18·03	9	0·28	22	0·68	76	2·36	703	21·85	22·16
	Sujáwal ,,	30,314	267·	113·53		799	26·32	28·93	70	2·30	..	..	501	16 53	3	0·10	20	0·66	17	0·56	611	20·15	17·22
	Jati ,,	27,055	2,145·	12·61		948	35·14	46·42	348	12·86	1	0·04	672	24·84	..	..	22	0·81	19	0·70	1,062	39·25	22·51
	Shábbandar ,,	27,814	1,388·	20·04		752	27·04	27·22	..	..	..	..	626	22·50	1	0·04	19	0·68	11	0·40	657	23·62	22·87
	Karáchi T.C.	68,332	7·66	8,920·63	1	3,798	55·58	54·47	..	..	99	1·45	1,519	22·23	268	3·92	32	0·47	666	9·75	2,584	37·82	32·34
	1889 ..	478,688	14,115·	33·91	723	13,915	29·07	..	547	1·14	930	1·94	9,595	20·04	324	0·68	310	0·65	1,324	2·77	13,030	27·22	..
	1888 ..					16,260	33·97	..	612	1·28	112	0·23	7,744	16·18	272	0·57	279	0·58	1,486	3·10	10,505	21·95	..
	Mean for ten years, 1879—1888 ..					10,261	21·94	..	685	1·46	111	0·24	6,174	13·20	210	0·45	273	0·58	1,272	2·72	8,725	18·65	..

N. B.—The táluka "Johi" is composed of some villages from Dádú and Sehwan Táluka (*vide* page 1107 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 27th November 1884). As the population and area according to the Census of 1881 are not obtainable for each of these tálukas, the births and deaths in Dádú, Johi and Sehwan Tálukas are shown together.

Hyderabad.

60. In Hyderabad, during 1889 cholera prevailed to a considerable extent throughout the Collectorate except the tálukas of Tando Alahyar, Shahdádpur, Mirpur Khás and Sakrand and caused 198 deaths or 0·26 per 1,000 of population against 7 or 0·01 in 1888. The death-rates 0·79 and 0·70 per 1,000 from this disease in the tálukas of Badin and Guni respectively were high. Small-pox was prevalent to a great extent throughout the Collectorate except in the tálukas of Badin and Mirpur Khás. The total deaths from this cause for the Collectorate were 848 or 1·12 per 1,000 against 153 or 0·20 in 1888, but a very high death-rate, 12·10 per 1,000, from small-pox took place in the town of Hyderabad. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 16·45 per 1,000 against 15·32 in 1888, but a high death-rate, 27·76 per 1,000, from this disease took place in the táluka of Kandiáro. The death-rates 25·60 and 25·53 per 1,000 from fevers in the town of Hyderabad and the táluka of Naushahro respectively were also high:—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel-Complaints. Number.	Bowel-Complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Hyderabad.	Hyderabad R.C...	57,830	404	143·14		1,005	17·38	19·94	13	0·22	34	0·59	645	11·15	13	0·22	12	0·21	22	0·38	739	12·77	10·33
	Guni ,, ..	71,162	989	71·95		1,277	17·94	17·59	50	0·70	41	0·58	1,063	14·94	4	0·05	25	0·35	63	0·89	1,246	17·51	13·91
	Badin ,, ..	65,708	795	82·65		636	9·68	12·14	52	0·79	..	..	850	12·93	3	0·05	33	0·50	3	0·05	941	14·32	12·91
	Tando Bágo ,, ..	55,473	709	78·24		511	9·21	12·85	33	0·59	2	0·04	791	14·26	3	0·05	22	0·40	5	0·09	856	15·43	10·64
	Dero-Mohbat ,, ..	37,260	670	55·61		653	17·53	19·35	4	0·11	6	0·16	381	10·23	2	0·05	21	0·56	14	0·38	428	11·49	11·22
	Hála ,, ..	78,149	531	147·17		1,981	25·35	26·54	14	0·18	47	0·60	978	12·51	5	0·06	42	0·54	35	0·45	1,121	14·34	12·05
	Tando Alahyar ,, ..	66,126	697	94·87		1,820	27·52	31·17	..	..	44	0·66	961	14·53	3	0·05	37	0·56	23	0·35	1,068	16·15	14·61
	Shahdádpur ,, ..	55,593	733	75·84		1,352	24·32	27·14	..	..	28	0·50	824	14·89	4	0·07	40	0·71	6	0·11	900	16·28	14·33
	Mirpur Khás ,, ..	24,979	561	44·53		350	14·01	14·93	..	..	..	..	303	12·13	1	0·04	14	0·56	1	0·04	319	12·77	10·25
	Kandiáro ,, ..	39,336	315	124·87		1,733	44·06	41·41	15	0·38	13	0·33	1,092	27·76	2	0·05	14	0·36	12	0·30	1,148	29·18	28·75
	Naushahro ,, ..	61,295	532	115·22		2,534	41·34	43·04	9	0·15	26	0·42	1,565	25·53	6	0·10	61	0·99	9	0·15	1,676	27·34	29·32
	Moro ,, ..	44,443	704	63·13		1,832	41·22	42·55	3	0·07	24	0·54	956	21·51	4	0·09	32	0·72	33	0·74	1,052	23·67	21·78
	Sakrand ,, ..	52,075	1,390	37·46		1,567	30·09	37·68	..	..	36	0·69	841	16·15	1	0·02	37	0·71	1	0·02	916	17·59	19·45
	Hyderabad T.C...	45,195	..	..	1	1,670	36·95	39·92	5	0·11	547	12·10	1,157	25·60	..	..	19	0·42	253	5·60	1,981	43·83	27·89
	1889 ..	754,624	9,030	83·57	1,105	18,921	25·07	..	198	0·26	848	1·12	12,411	16·45	51	0·07	409	0·54	480	0·64	14,397	19·08	..
	1888 ..					20,578	27·27	..	7	0·01	153	0·20	11,564	15·32	56	0·07	357	0·47	457	0·61	12,594	16·69	..
	Mean for ten years, 1879—1888 ..					12,972	17·34	..	465	0·62	193	0·26	9,779	13·07	87	0·12	421	0·56	570	0·76	11,515	15·39	..

N. B.—The area in square miles of the town of Hyderabad is included in the Hyderabad Táluka, as it is not separately shown in the Census Report.

Thar and Párkar.

61. In Thar and Párkar, during 1889 cholera appeared only in the tálukas of Chachra and Nagar Párkar. The outbreak caused 78 deaths or 0·38 per 1,000 against 176 or 0·87 in 1888. Small-pox prevailed throughout the district except the tálukas of Nagar Párkar and Mitti and caused 100 deaths against 8 in 1888. The general death-rate from this disease for the district was 0·49 per 1,000 against 0·04 in 1888, but a high death-rate, 4·24 per 1,000, took place in the town of Umarkot from the same cause. The death-rate 1·39 per 1,000 from small-pox in the táluka of Umarkot was also high. The general death-rate from fevers for the district was 19·39 per 1,000 against 15·31 in 1888, but a very high death-rate 45·97 per 1,000 from this disease took place in the town of Umarkot. The death-rate 29·68 per 1,000 from fevers in the táluka of Mitti was also high :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel-Complaints. Number.	Bowel-Complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Thar and Párkar.	Umarkot R.C.	38,807	1,107	62·52	Information not available in the Census Report.	493	12·70	22·11	..	..	54	1·39	862	22·21	2	0·05	12	0·31	15	0·39	945	24·35	17·37
	Chachra ,,	37,046				735	19·84	41·03	33	0·89	3	0·08	693	18·71	14	0·38	3	0·08	25	0·67	771	20·81	25·16
	Nagar Parkar ,,	37,512				892	23·78	34·82	45	1·20	..	..	683	18·46	1	0·03	13	0·35	1	0·03	743	20·07	12·28
	Mitti ,,	22,611	8,508	9·08		942	41·66	68·15	..	..	..	..	671	29·68	7	0·31	11	0·48	15	0·67	704	31·14	23·44
	Dipla ,,	17,114				609	35·00	50·78	..	..	2	0·12	330	19·28	..	..	8	0·47	24	1·40	364	21·27	16·13
	Khipra ,,	26,079	3,114	15·23		545	20·90	16·37	..	..	17	0·66	328	12·58	4	0·15	4	0·15	22	0·84	375	14·38	11·54
	Sanghar ,,	21,347				308	14·43	19·30	..	..	12	0·56	246	11·52	1	0·05	11	0·52	27	1·26	297	13·91	13·82
	Umarkot T.C.	2,828	..	..	1	54	19·09	36·42	..	..	12	4·24	130	45·97	..	.	1	0·36	26	9·19	169	59·76	37·13
	1889 ..	203,344	12,729	15·93	73	4,576	22·51	..	78	0·38	100	0·49	3,943	19·39	29	0·14	63	0·31	155	0·77	4,368	21·48	..
	1888 ..					7,036	34·60	..	176	0·87	8	0·04	3,114	15·31	33	0·16	102	0·50	176	0·87	3,609	17·75	..
	Mean for ten years 1879—1888 ..					5,675	28·24	..	38	0·19	11	0·06	2,834	14·25	19	0·10	93	0·46	155	0·78	3,150	15·84	..

N.B.—The area of the town of Umarkot is included in the Umarkot Táluka, as it is not separately shown in the Census report.

Shikárpur.

62. In Shikárpur, during 1889, cholera was prevalent throughout the Collectorate to a considerable extent and caused 361 deaths or 0·42 per 1,000 of population against none in 1888. The death-rate, 7·67 per 1,000, from this disease in the town of Sukkur was very high. Small-pox prevailed in each of the registration circles in the Collectorate except the tálukas of Mirpur and the town of Lárkhána. The total deaths from this cause for the Collectorate, were 265 or 0·31 per 1,000 against

201 or 0·24 in 1888: a high death-rate, 1·78 per 1,000, from small-pox took place in the táluka of Kakar. The general death-rate from fevers for the Collectorate was 22·28 per 1,000 against 15·12 in 1888: a high death-rate, 32·61 per 1,000, from this cause took place in the town of Larkhána. The death-rate 26·08 per 1000 from fevers in the táluka of Ghotki was also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel Complaints. Number.	Bowel Complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Shikárpur.	Shikárpur R. C.	32,616	477·50	68·30		1,520	46·60	49·12	3	0·09	19	0·58	753	23·09	5	0·15	15	0·46	17	0·53	812	24·90	10·44
	Sukkur „	51,238	284	180·41		1,689	32·96	32·75	4	0·08	18	0·35	860	16·78	10	0·20	22	0·43	12	0·23	926	18·07	12·08
	Naushahro „	55,728	402	138·62		2,139	38·38	39·55	28	0·50	2	0·04	1,392	24·98	9	0·16	28	0·50	22	0·40	1,481	26·58	18·99
	Rohri „	68,582	1,550	44·25		1,854	27·03	24·17	10	0·15	3	0·04	1,303	19·00	23	0·34	26	0·38	41	0·60	1,406	20·51	13·78
	Ghotki „	61,502	554	110·01		2,012	32·71	32·78	37	0·61	11	0·18	1,604	26·08	2	0·03	23	0·37	8	0·13	1,685	27·40	16·31
	Mirpur „	39,112	1,721	22·73		1,502	38·40	40·19	5	0·13	..	..	973	24·88	..	..	18	0·46	4	0·10	1,000	25·57	17·92
	Ubauro „	39,918	450	88·71		988	24·75	29·76	1	0·03	2	0·05	812	20·34	16	0·40	16	0·40	31	0·78	878	22·00	12·73
	Lárkhána „	83,952	291	288·49		2,088	24·87	30·05	5	0·06	14	0·17	1,842	21·94	49	0·58	28	0·34	12	0·14	1,950	23·23	13·97
	Kambar „	151,489	1,396	208·79	Information not available in the Census Report.	4,626	30·54	33·20	4	0·03	20	0·13	3,464	22·36	24	0·16	70	0·46	32	0·21	3,614	23·85	17·93
	Rato-dero „																						
	Shahdádpur „																						
	Kakar „	49,500	598	82·78		1,204	24·32	30·71	16	0·32	88	1·78	1,146	23·15	9	0·18	34	0·69	9	0·18	1,302	26·30	18·77
	Labdarya „	135,908	1,133	488·10		4,536	33·38	36·02	26	0·19	80	0·57	3,025	22·26	11	0·09	74	0·54	18	0·14	3,234	23·79	15·35
	Mehar „																						
	Nasirabad „																						
	Shikárpur T. C.	42,496	9·50	4,473·26	1	1,045	24·59	22·10	1	0·02	4	0·10	797	18·75	12	0·28	13	0·31	26	0·61	853	20·07	16·71
	Sukkur „	27,389	..	..	1	898	32·79	31·58	210	7·67	4	0·15	604	22·05	10	0·37	20	0·73	119	4·34	967	35·31	20·92
	Lárkhána „	13,188	..	..	1	468	35·49	37·84	11	0·83	..	..	430	32·61	..	..	10	0·76	90	6·82	541	41·02	22·60
	Travelling Population ..	368																					
	1889 ..	852,986	10001	85·29	1,373	26,569	31·15	..	361	0·42	265	0·31	19,005	22·28	180	0·21	397	0·47	441	0·52	20,649	24·21	..
	1888 ..	28,791	33·05	..	..	..	201	0·24	12,895	15·12	104	0·12	391	0·46	362	0·42	13,953	16·36	..				
	Mean for ten years 1879—1888 ..	17,527	20·92	..	563	0·67	154	0·18	11,240	13·42	194	0·23	339	0·40	326	0·39	12,816	15·29	..				

N.B.—The total area of the Collectorates includes the area of the Kohistan hill, which is 1,135 square miles.
The births and deaths in Kambar, Rato-dero and Shahdadpur Tálukas have been taken together as the population according to the Census of 1881 is not obtainable for each separately, so for the tálukas of Labdarya, Mehar and Nasirabad, the births and deaths have been added together.
The areas in square miles of the towns of Sukkur and Lárkhána are included in their respective tálukas as they are not separately shown in the Census Report.

Upper Sind Frontier.

63. In Upper Sind Frontier, during 1889, cholera caused only 4 deaths, which were recorded in the táluka of Kashmor. In 1888, no deaths from this disease were recorded. Small-pox prevailed throughout the district except the táluka of Kashmor and caused 22 deaths or 0·18 per 1,000 of population against 36 or 0·29 in 1889. The general death-rate from fevers for the district was 14·69 per 1,000 against 10·59 in 1888: a comparatiely high death-rate, 16·65 per 1,000, from this disease took place in the town of Jacobabad.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1889.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel-complaints. Number.	Bowel-complaints. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1888.
Jacobabad.	Jacobabad R. C. ..	25,972	455	57·08	Information not available in the Census Report.	903	34·77	35·15	..	..	4	0·15	369	14·21	..	..	9	0·35	4	0·15	386	14·86	14·86
	Thul „ ..	43,025	821	52·41		1,130	26·26	25·71	..	..	17	0·40	673	15·64	..	..	17	0·39	16	0·37	723	16·80	10·27
	Kashmor „ ..	43,832	863	50·79		823	18·78	17·80	4	0·09	..	..	593	13·53	3	0·07	12	0·28	5	0·11	617	14·08	8·76
	Jacobabad T. C. ..	11,352	..	..	1	249	21·93	21·32	..	..	1	0·09	189	16·65	5	0·44	..	..	35	3·08	230	20·26	24·31
	1889 ..	124,181	2,139	58·05	143	3,105	25·00	..	4	0·03	22	0·18	1,824	14·69	8	0·06	38	0·31	60	0·48	1,956	15·75	..
	1888 ..	3,041	24·49	...	...	...	36	0·29	1,315	10·59	21	0·17	35	0·28	81	0·65	1488	11·98	...				
	Mean for ten years, 1879—1888 ..	1,935	16·49	...	82	0·70	24	0·20	1,077	9·18	38	0·32	28	0·24	58	0·50	1307	11·14	...				

N.B.—The area of the town of Jacobabad is included in the Jacobabad Táluka, as it is not separately shown in the Census Report.

Death-rates in Cantonments in British territory.

64. The following table shows the recorded death-rate from all causes in each of the seven Cantonments in British territory during 1889 contrasted with the results of the preceding year :—

Cantonments.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population.	
	1889.	1888.
Deolali	58·01	40·51
Malegaon	41·53	33·86
Ahmednagar	17·86	21·57
Poona	26·95	28·91
Kirkee	32·30	24·16
Belgaum	16·18	17·43
Ahmedabad	11·34	15·76

The recorded death-rates in 1889 were higher than in 1888 in the Cantonments of Deolali, Malegaon and Kirkee. In the remaining Cantonments the death-rates in 1889 were lower than in 1888. The high death-rate 58·01 per 1,000 from all causes in the Cantonment of Deolali was due to the following causes :—

Cholera	7·37	per 1,000 of population.
Small-pox...		„
Fevers	11·05	„
Bowel complaints	1·84	„
Injuries		„
Other causes	37·75	„
All Causes	58·01	

Statistics of Cantonment Bazárs in quasi-foreign territory.

65. The following table shows the vital statistics of the civil population of those cantonments which are situated in quasi-foreign territory. The total number of births registered in these cantonments during the year 1889 was 2,719 against 2,704 in 1888, the birth-rate being 25·88 per 1,000 of population against 25·74 in 1888. In the cantonments of Deesa, Mehidpúr, Mhow and Nasirabad the recorded birth-rates in 1889 were higher than in 1888. In the cantonment of Bhuj the recorded birth-rate was the same as that for 1888. In the remaining cantonments it was lower.

Cantonments.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
	Birth-rate, 1889.	Birth-rate, 1888.
Aden (Municipal limits)	17·53	17·76
Baroda	15·34	17·00
Bhuj	8·38	8·38
Deesa	37·61	34·26
Mehidpur	35·49	26·55
Mhow	20·32	19·17
Nasirabad	47·06	45·60
Neemuch...	32·20	34·50
Rájkot	3·63	6·85

66. The total number of deaths in these cantonments during the year was 3,346, equal to a ratio of 31·83 per 1,000 of population against 3,456 or 32·90 in 1888. 12 deaths were recorded from cholera against 13 in 1888. Of these 12 deaths from cholera 7 were recorded in the Cantonment of Neemuch, 4 in

Rájkot and 1 in Baroda. From small-pox there were 136 deaths against 199 in 1888. This disease prevailed to a great extent in the Cantonments of Nasirabad and Aden (municipal limits) and caused 58 and 49 deaths respectively or 3·03 and 1·26 per 1,000 of population. The deaths from fevers were 1,245 against 1,296 in 1888. A high death-rate from fevers is reported from Mehidpur and Deesa, 26·55 and 19·34 per 1,000 respectively. Bowel-complaints caused 291 deaths against 386 in 1888. In Aden (municipal limits) 143 deaths were ascribed to this cause. Injuries caused 21 deaths against 18 in 1888 and the number from other causes amounted to 1,641 against 1,544 in 1888.

Cantonments.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Deaths.							Ratio per 1,000 of Population.						
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	Other causes.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	Other causes.	All causes.
Aden { Municipal limits	38,794	..	..	680	17·53	..	49	286	143	10	588	1,076	..	1·26	7·37	3·69	0·26	15·16	27·74
Aden { Purely Civil Population of Cantonments.	793	*5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	4	7	..	..	2·52	1·26	..	5·04	8·82
Baroda	2,412	1	2,412	37	15·34	1	..	32	3	..	8	44	0·41	..	13·27	1·24	..	3·32	18·24
Bhuj	358	1·04	344·23	3	8·38	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	5·59	..	..	2·79	8·38
Deesa	8,376	5	1,675·20	315	37·61	..	9	162	9	..	62	242	..	1·07	19·34	1·07	..	7·40	28·89
Mehidpur	113	2	56·50	4	35·49	..	..	3	1	..	1	5	..	..	26·55	8·85	..	8·85	44·25
Mhow	17,471	6·50	2,687·85	355	20·52	..	2	224	8	4	301	539	..	0·12	12·82	0·46	0·23	17·23	30·85
Nasirabad	19,123	8·00	2,390·37	900	47·06	..	58	348	29	7	383	825	..	3·03	18·19	5·18	0·37	20·03	46·80
Neemuch	12,639	4·53	2,796·24	407	32·20	7	18	181	23	..	276	505	0·55	1·42	14·32	1·82	..	21·84	39·96
Rájkot	4,965	Not given.		18	3·63	4	...	5	4	..	17	30	0·81	...	1·01	0·81	..	3·42	6·04
Total ..	105,044	33·06	3,177·37	2,719	25·88	12	136	1,245	291	21	1,641	3,346	0·11	1·29	11·85	2·77	0·19	15·62	31·83

* This is the area of the whole of cantonments, military and civil. The civil population being mixed up with the military it is impossible to give the population per square mile.

In Aden (municipal limits) small-pox was not so prevalent during 1889 as it was in 1888. Fever was more prevalent during the year under report than in 1888.

The registration of vital statistics in the Cantonments of Deesa, Mehidpur, Nasirabad and Neemuch is evidently well attended to. The registration of births in the Cantonments of Aden, Baroda, Bhuj, Mhow and Rájkot appears to have been neglected. At Baroda, Bhuj and Rájkot the registration of deaths is apparently not well attended to. I hope Government in the Military Department will be pleased to call the attention of the station authorities to this most important subject.

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

Cholera.

Mortality in 1889.

67. During 1889 cholera caused 32,431 deaths throughout the Presidency or 4,069 less than in the preceding year. The epidemic was severely felt in the Bijápur Collectorate, where 3,690 or 5·77 deaths per mille were recorded.

Monthly mortality.

68. The following table shows the monthly distribution of these deaths in each Collectorate as compared with 1888 and the decennial mean :—

Months.	Mean for 10 years, 1879-1888.		1888.		1889.		Deaths by Collectorates during 1889.							
	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Khándesh.	Násik.	Thána.	Bombay (City).	Kolába.	Ahmednagar.	Poona.	Sholápur.
January ...	246	·01	499	0·03	496	0·03	...	49	73	108	33	...	14	...
February ...	153	·01	204	0·01	227	0·01	...	22	23	29	...	...	...	...
March ...	305	·02	896	0·05	895	0·05	...	38	52	8	...	...	...	...
April ...	630	·04	2,819	0·17	2,953	0·18	2	414	10	11	...	9	...	...
May ...	2,053	·12	5,474	0·34	6,162	0·37	338	1,003	154	26	14	118	6	53
June ...	4,123	·25	9,801	0·59	5,202	0·32	455	1,050	414	34	4	208	59	577
July ...	4,439	·27	5,996	0·36	6,379	0·39	1,655	394	342	103	61	552	587	1,296
August ...	3,170	·19	3,966	0·24	5,042	0·31	1,429	261	298	66	14	545	610	530
September	1,349	·08	1,763	0·10	2,500	0·15	103	141	161	32	...	330	313	246
October ...	1,032	·06	2,371	0·14	1,686	0·10	9	42	29	12	...	310	207	92
November	543	·03	1,471	0·08	375	0·02	...	35	66	13	...	3	44	1
December	315	·02	1,040	0·06	514	0·03	...	...	68	11	3	...	15	...
Total ...	18,358	1·10	36,500	2·21	32,431	1·97	3,991	3,449	1,690	453	129	2,075	1,805	2,795

Months.	Deaths by Collectorates during 1889.															
	Sátára.	Ratnágiri.	Belgaum.	Dhárwár.	Bijápur.	Kanára.	Surat.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Ahmedabad.	Karáchi.	Hyderabad.	Thár and Parkar.	Shikárpur.	Upper Sind Frontier.
January ...	...	20	6	142	7	...	13	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	19	...	20	4	32	11	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	...	...	4	5	103	11	309	362	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	...	...	128	247	928	...	594	392	28	110	80	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	...	...	504	875	1,471	...	581	207	110	193	509	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	2	...	535	402	830	1	166	155	9	141	383	...	...	27	...	...
July ...	208	...	450	340	213	18	57	49	36	5	12	...	...	51	...	...
August ...	500	...	146	419	63	...	23	20	41	2	31	...	...	...	44	...
September	616	15	27	213	25	...	4	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	257	4
October ...	523	30	56	54	43	...	5	...	...	...	...	80	134	...	60	...
November	34	16	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	85	61	...	...	...
December	...	26	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	371	3	...	...	...
Total ...	1,883	126	1,862	2,724	3,690	62	1,763	1,284	224	451	787	547	198	78	361	4

In January cholera broke out in 11 Collectorates and caused 496 deaths. In February the disease was present in 9 Collectorates causing 227 deaths, the monthly minimum for the year. In March 895 deaths from cholera were returned from 10 Collectorates. In April the disease increased and caused 2,953 deaths. In May it assumed a still greater intensity and no less than 6,162 deaths were reported from 16 out of the 24 Collectorates in the Presidency. In June a fall took place, and 5,202 deaths were reported, but again in July the disease increased as the mortality rose to 6,379, the maximum for the year, and was present more or less in 19 zillás. In August, September and October it subsided, as the deaths were 5,042, 2,500 and 1,686 respectively. In November and December a still further decline took place and only 375 and 514 deaths were recorded.

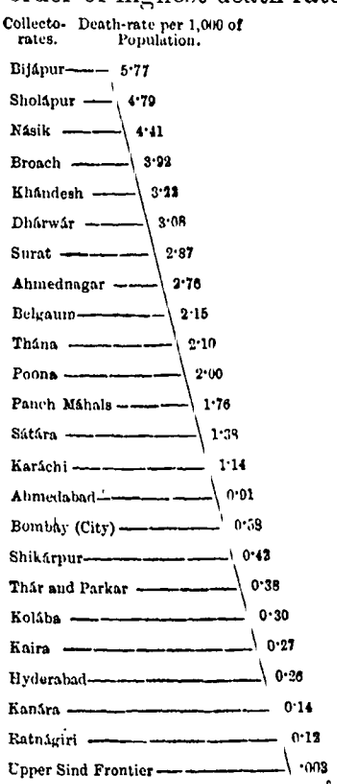
Mortality for 20 years from 1870 to 1889 inclusive.

69. The total number of deaths from cholera in each of the 20 years ending 1889 was as follows:—

1870	2,666	1880	684
1871	5,821	1881	16,694
1872	15,642	1882	7,904
1873	283	1883	37,954
1874	37	1884	13,804
1875	47,555	1885	37,287
1876	32,117	1886	167
1877	57,252	1887	25,711
1878	46,743	1888	36,500
1879	6,937	1889	32,431

Death-rates by Collectorates.

70. The following diagram exhibits the death-rate from cholera per 1,000 of population in the affected Collectorates arranged in order of highest death-rate:—



From the above diagram it will be seen that in the Bijápur Collectorate the death-rate attained the high ratio of 5·77 per 1,000. In Sholápur and Násik there were also high death-rates, namely 4·79 and 4·41 per mille, whilst in the Broach, Khándesh and Dhárwár Collectorates the ratios were 3·92, 3·22 and 3·08. The epidemic although widely prevalent did not show any very serious severity in other parts of the Presidency.

Mortality in rural circles.

71. The following statement shows in order of highest death-rate the rural circles, 26 in all, in which the death-rates from cholera exceeded 5 per 1,000 of population, and that the disease principally prevailed in five tálukas in each of the Násik and Bijápur Collectorates, in four of the Khándesh Collectorate, in three of the Dhárwár Collectorate, in two each of the Sholápur and Broach Collectorates and in one of the Karáchi, Surat, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Thána Collectorates:—

No. in sequence	Name of Rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Jati	Karáchi	27,055	348	12·86
2	Gadag	Dhárwár	83,332	896	10·75
3	Mundargi				
4	Sindgi	Bijápur	72,650	655	9·01
5	Jamner...	Khándesh	83,535	704	8·42
6	Bársi	Sholápur	93,920	740	7·87
7	Muddebihál	Bijápur	65,024	492	7·56
8	Pimpalner	Khándesh	55,753	417	7·46
9	Bágalkot	Bijápur	89,132	654	7·34
10	Indi		71,940	507	7·04
11	Chorási	Surat	44,764	301	6·72
12	Báglán...	Násik	64,875	432	6·65
13	Hubli	Dhárwár	55,320	353	6·38
14	Dindori	Násik	72,290	459	6·35
15	Sinnar		66,081	398	6·02
16	Bhusával	Khándesh	96,160	578	6·01
17	Edlabad				
18	Jámkhed	Ahmednagar	60,960	340	5·57
19	Anklesvar	Broach	65,054	350	5·38
20	Hánsot...				
21	Niphád...	Násik	87,523	467	5·33
22	Málegaon		74,718	389	5·20
23	Sholápur	Sholápur	89,649	462	5·15
24	Sampgaon	Belgaum	119,843	612	5·10
25	Bhiwndi	Thána...	68,967	352	5·10
26	Bágevádi	Bijápur	86,743	437	5·03

High mortality in towns.

72. In the following eight towns the death-rate from cholera exceeded five per mille :—

No.	Towns.	Collectorate.	Population of Towns.	No. of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Nandurbár T. C.	Khándesh ...	6,841	167	24·41
2	Pandharpur „	Sholápur... ...	16,910	237	14·02
3	Gokák „	Belgaum... ...	10,307	108	10·47
4	Broach „	Broach	37,281	322	8·63
5	Sukkur „	Shikárpur ...	27,389	210	7·66
6	Bársi „	Sholápur... ...	16,126	110	6·82
7	Gadag „	Dhárwár... ...	17,001	110	6·47
8	Surat „	Surat	109,844	620	5·64

Villages affected by cholera.

73. Out of the 24,535 villages in the Presidency 2,831 or 11·54 per cent were affected by cholera. The highest percentage occurred in the Sholápur Collectorate, where out of its 709 villages 232 or 32·72 per cent. were affected. In Bijápur and Broach the percentages were 31·69 and 31·01, respectively. In the Surat, Násik, Dhárwár, Sátára, Poona, Ahmednagar and Belgaum Districts the percentages were 18·33, 17·18, 16·31, 16·26, 14·90, 14·42 and 12·86 respectively. In the remaining 13 Collectorates the rates were below 10 per cent. The following table shows the percentage of affected villages to total villages in each Collectorate :—

Collectorates.	Total Villages.	Villages affected by Cholera.	Percentages of affected villages to total villages.
Khándesh	2,679	262	9·77
Násik	1,629	280	17·18
Thána	1,880	116	6·17
Kolába	1,191	10	·83
Ahmednagar	1,331	192	14·42
Poona	1,181	176	14·90
Sholápur	709	232	32·72
Sátára	1,340	218	16·26
Ratnágiri	1,295	13	1·00
Belgaum	1,073	138	12·86
Dhárwár	1,281	209	16·31
Bijápur	1,139	361	31·69
Kánara	1,107	10	·90
Surat	780	144	18·33
Broach	403	125	31·01
Kaira	577	30	5·19
Panch Maháls	673	48	7·13
Ahmedabad	857	83	9·80
Karáchi	722	104	1·44
Hyderabad	1,104	39	3·53
Thar and Párkar	72	5	6·94
Shikárpur	1,370	35	2·55
Upper Sind Frontier	142	1	·70
Total ...	24,535	2,831	11·54

Attacks and deaths.

74. The following table represents the number of attacks and deaths in each Collectorate, the mean percentage being 51·93. Very high percentages of deaths to attacks occurred in Bombay City 75·37, Kánara 71·26, Thána 68·20, Hyderabad 68·04, Kolába 66·15, Surat 63·28, Shikárpur 63·00, Ahmedabad 62·75 and Karáchi 62·94. In 5 Collectorates, namely Belgaum 54·87, Dhárwár 53·87, Broach 56·81, Panch Maháls 57·37, Thar and Párkar 52, the percentages of deaths to attacks were above the mean; whilst in the remaining 10 Collectorates they were below it:—

Collectorates.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to attacks.
Khándesh	8,588	3,991	46·47
Násik	6,756	3,449	51·05
Thána	2,478	1,690	68·20
Bombay (City)	601	453	75·37
Kolába	195	129	66·15
Ahmednagar	4,247	2,075	48·88
Poona	3,486	1,805	51·77
Sholápur	6,020	2,795	46·42
Sátára	4,109	1,883	45·82
Ratnágiri	256	126	49·21
Belgaum	3,393	1,862	54·87
Dhárwár	5,056	2,724	53·87
Bijápur	7,728	3,690	47·74
Kánara	87	62	71·26
Surat	2,786	1,763	63·28
Broach	2,260	1,284	56·81
Kaira	469	224	47·76
Panch Maháls	786	451	57·37
Ahmedabad	1,254	787	62·75
Karáchi	869	547	62·94
Hyderabad	291	198	68·04
Thar and Párkar	150	78	52
Shikárpur	573	361	63·00
Upper Sind Frontier	8	4	50
Total	62,446	32,431	51·93

75. The map statement shows each Collectorate affected by cholera, the name and number of each circle, its population, the dates of first and last cases, the total cholera deaths, their ratios per 10,000 of population, the period of maximum intensity, the number of villages in each rural circle, and the number of those affected and not affected by the disease:—

Statement appended to cholera map.

Statement appended to Cholera Map, illustrating the Distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
								Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease.			Number of	Number of those
Collectorate.	Number of Circle as shown in the Map.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total Deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000	From	To	Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Khándesh.	1	Bhusával* R.C.	96,160	30th May 1889...	19th Sept. 1889...	578	60·12	July 1889...	July 1889...	188	33	155
	2	Edalabad† ,,		24th June ,, ...	19th Aug. ,, ...			,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...			
	3	Pimpalner ,,	55,753	30th April ,, ...	3rd Sept. ,, ...	417	74·61	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	236	20	216
	4	Shindkhed ,,	61,461	31st May ,, ...	25th Aug. ,, ...	191	34·07	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	140	9	131
	5	Nandurbár* ,,	87,821	18th ,, ,, ...	1st ,, ,, ...	327	30·06	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	195	15	180
	6	Navápur ,,		22nd ,, ,, ...	12th June ,, ...			May ,, ...	May ,, ...			
	7	Dhulia ,,	59,688	26th ,, ,, ...	28th Aug. ,, ...	189	31·66	August ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	152	23	129
	8	Párola* ,,	88,986	26th June ,, ...	26th Sept. ,, ...	81	9·10	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	225	6	119
	9	Amalner ,,		19th July ,, ...	8th Aug. ,, ...			July ,, ...	July ,, ...			
	10	Jalgaon ,,	59,283	3rd June ,, ...	22nd Aug. ,, ...	133	22·44	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	87	15	72
	11	Jámner ,,	83,535	25th ,, ,, ...	9th Sept. ,, ...	704	84·28	August ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	158	36	122
	12	Bhandol ,,	90,872	23rd ,, ,, ...	16th Oct. ,, ...	244	26·85	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	198	11	187
	13	Sháháda ,,	64,368	24th ,, ,, ...	6th Sept. ,, ...	90	13·98	August ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	258	11	247
	14	Chálisgaon ,,	59,031	5th ,, ,, ...	11th ,, ,, ...	179	30·32	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	132	17	115
	15	Páchora† ,,	100,051	16th July ,, ...	27th ,, ,, ...	257	25·69	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	187	23	164
	16	Chopda ,,	45,903	3rd ,, ,, ...	9th Oct. ,, ...	90	19·61	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	91	6	85
	17	Sávda* ,,	141,745	5th ,, ,, ...	13th Aug. ,, ...	182	12·84	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	182	21	161
	18	Yával ,,		4th ,, ,, ...	16th ,, ,, ...			,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...			
	19	Ráver ,,		13th Aug. ,, ...	25th ,, ,, ...			August ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...			
	20	Shirpur ,,	43,321	30th July ,, ...	28th ,, ,, ...	23	5·31	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	99	3	96
	21	Taloda ,,	49,788	5th ,, ,, ...	6th ,, ,, ...	44	8·84	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	151	3	148
	22	Nandurbár T.C.	6,841	17th May ,, ...	28th June ,, ...	167	244·12	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	...	...	...
	23	Dhulia ,,	18,449	7th June ,, ...	29th July ,, ...	27	14·63	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	...	...	...
	24	Nasirabad ,,	10,243	4th Aug. ,, ...	20th Aug. ,, ...	17	16·59	August ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	...	...	...
	25	Chopda ,,	13,932	10th July ,, ...	24th ,, ,, ...	51	36·61	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	...	...	...
Násik.	26	Dindori R.C.	72,290	15th Jan. ,, ...	29th Sept. ,, ...	459	63·49	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	128	38	90
	27	Chandvad ,,	50,899	2nd ,, ,, ...	23rd Nov. ,, ...	164	32·23	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	108	13	95
	28	Niphád ,,	87,523	30th ,, ,, ...	22nd Oct. ,, ...	467	53·36	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	121	35	86
	29	Yeola ,,	35,597	4th March ,, ...	29th Oct. ,, ...	30	8·43	Oct. ,, ...	Oct. ,, ...	117	4	113
	30	Bágián ,,	64,875	4th April ,, ...	27th ,, ,, ...	432	66·59	June ,, ...	June ,, ...	155	39	116
	31	Sinnar ,,	66,081	26th ,, ,, ...	31st Aug. ,, ...	398	60·23	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	99	30	69
	32	Násik ,,	67,910	14th ,, ,, ...	3rd Sept. ,, ...	252	37·11	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	135	29	106
	33	Igatpuri ,,	68,749	19th ,, ,, ...	6th Oct. ,, ...	310	45·09	June ,, ...	June ,, ...	88	32	56
	34	Kalvan ,,	58,486	13th May ,, ...	26th Sept. ,, ...	254	43·43	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	187	20	167
	35	Málegaon ,,	74,718	11th ,, ,, ...	31st July ,, ...	389	52·06	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	44	20	24
	36	Nándgaon ,,	30,389	21st June ,, ...	9th Nov. ,, ...	124	40·80	Aug. ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	88	20	68
	37	Yeola T.C.	17,685	19th April ,, ...	4th Sept. ,, ...	45	25·45	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	...	...	...
	38	Násik ,,	24,101	10th ,, ,, ...	18th Aug. ,, ...	112	46·47	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	...	...	...
	39	Devláli Ct.	2,960	22nd May ,, ...	3rd June ,, ...	8	26·95	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	...	...	...
	40	Málegaon ,,	3,780	11th June ,, ...	29th ,, ,, ...	5	13·23	June ,, ...	June ,, ...	...	...	...
Thána.	41	Sháhápur R.C.	107,729	16th Jan. ,, ...	9th Oct. ,, ...	426	39·54	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	273	13	240
	42	Bassein ,,	68,967	19th ,, ,, ...	3rd Sept. ,, ...	35	5·07	Jan. ,, ...	Jan. ,, ...	92	5	87
	43	Sálsette ,,	93,693	3rd ,, ,, ...	31st Dec. ,, ...	403	49·42	June ,, ...	June ,, ...	112	22	90
	44	Bhiwndi ,,	68,967	4th June ,, ...	,, ,, ...	352	51·03	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	194	28	166
	45	Mahim ,,	77,360	7th March ,, ...	1st Sept. ,, ...	68	8·79	March ,, ...	March ,, ...	186	2	184
	46	Kalyán ,,	65,363	11th April ,, ...	24th Oct. ,, ...	153	23·51	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	222	16	206
	47	Váda ,,	36,493	6th June ,, ...	21st Sept. ,, ...	84	23·02	June ,, ...	June ,, ...	153	6	147
	48	Karjat ,,	82,062	25th July ,, ...	27th Aug. ,, ...	16	1·94	Aug. ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	268	2	266
	49	Dáhánu ,,	109,322	18th Sept. ,, ...	9th Oct. ,, ...	23	2·10	Sept. ,, ...	Sept. ,, ...	209	2	207
	50	Tána T.C.	14,456	11th Aug. ,, ...	5th Sept. ,, ...	12	8·30	Aug. ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	...	...	...
	51	Kalyán ,,	12,910	25th July ,, ...	9th ,, ,, ...	58	44·93	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	...	...	...
Bombay City.	52	Bombay (City)...	773,196	1st Jan. ,, ...	30th Dec. ,, ...	453	5·86	Jan. ,, ...	Jan. ,, ...	...	...	...
Kolába.	53	Panvel R.C.	90,830	1st ,, ,, ...	17th Dec. ,, ...	75	8·20	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	218	6	212
	54	Nágothna Pethat ,,	70,200	8th July ,, ...	20th Aug. ,, ...	36	5·13	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	199	3	196
	55	Alibág ,,	69,762	7th ,, ,, ...	5th ,, ,, ...	18	2·58	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	171	1	170
Ahmednagar.	56	Akola R.C.	60,800	26th April ,, ...	31st Aug. ,, ...	151	24·84	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	176	10	146
	57	Kopargaon ,,	63,789	3rd May ,, ...	10th ,, ,, ...	81	12·70	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	121	9	112
	58	Sangamner ,,	59,561	26th ,, ,, ...	23rd Oct. ,, ...	282	47·35	Sept. ,, ...	Sept. ,, ...	151	31	120
	59	Ráhuri ,,	63,289	28th ,, ,, ...	14th ,, ,, ...	35	5·53	June ,, ...	June ,, ...	111	7	104
	60	Ahmednagar ,,	71,468	25th June ,, ...	31st ,, ,, ...	332	46·46	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	108	27	81
	61	Jámkhed ,,	60,960	24th ,, ,, ...	30th ,, ,, ...	340	55·78	Aug. ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	75	34	41
	62	Parner ,,	73,701	11th July ,, ...	31st ,, ,, ...	312	42·34	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	122	24	98
	63	Shrigonda ,,	51,291	22nd ,, ,, ...	3rd Nov. ,, ...	143	27·88	Oct. ,, ...	Oct ,, ...	84	11	73
	64	Karjat ,,	34,820	17th ,, ,, ...	27th Sept. ,, ...	119	34·18	Sept. ,, ...	Sept. ,, ...	79	16	63
	65	Nevása ,,	78,158	19th ,, ,, ...	4th Oct. ,, ...	32	4·23	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	145	8	137
	66	Shevgaon ,,	87,113	15th ,, ,, ...	10th ,, ,, ...	156	19·20	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	180	15	165
	67	Sangamner T.C.	8,796	17th May ,, ...	27th Sept. ,, ...	19	21·60	June ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	...	...	...
	68	Ahmednagar ,,	32,908	16th June ,, ...	31st Oct. ,, ...	72	21·88	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	...	...	...
Poona.	69	Junnar R.C.	91,900	4th Jan. ,, ...	7th Nov. ,, ...	152	16·54	Aug. ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	153	28	125
	70	Haveli ,,	150,050	7th ,, ,, ...	7th Dec. ,, ...	561	37·39	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	237	49	188
	71	Sirúr ,,	72,793	26th June ,, ...	2nd Nov. ,, ...	178	24·45	Aug. ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	76	17	59
	72	Khed ,,	141,890	17th July ,, ...	4th Oct. ,, ...	137	9·66	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	244	17	227
	73	Indápur ,,	48,114	12th ,, ,, ...	17th Sept. ,, ...	149	30·97	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	86	8	78
	74	Purandhar ,,	75,678	20th ,, ,, ...	7th Dec. ,, ...	190	25·11	Oct. ,, ...	Oct. ,, ...	92	15	77
	75	Bhimthadi ,,	110,428	10th ,, ,, ...	2nd Nov. ,, ...	196	17·75	Sept. ,, ...	Sept. ,, ...	119	31	88
	76	Mával ,,	62,383	1st Jan. ,, ...	10th Sept. ,, ...	66	10·58	Aug. ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	164	11	153
	77	Junnar T.C.	10,373	14th Aug. ,, ...	10th Nov. ,, ...	26	25·07	August ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	...	...	...
	78	Poona ,,	99,622	1st May ,, ...	11th Oct. ,, ...	142	14·25	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	...	...	...
	79	Poona Ct.	25,042	2nd Aug. ,, ...	4th Sept. ,, ...	8	2·66	August ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	...	...	...

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
Collectorate.	Number of Circle as shown in the Map.	Name of Circle.		Population.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total Deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000	Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease. From	To	Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Number of those Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Sholápur.	80	Sholápur	R.C. ...	89,649	25th May 1889...	26th Sep. 1889...	462	51·53	June 1889...	June 1889...	146	15	95
	81	Bársi	,, ...	93,920	28th ,, ,, ...	23rd Aug. ,, ...	740	78·79	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	122	54	68
	82	Mádha	,, ...	67,961	14th ,, ,, ...	15th Oct. ,, ...	273	40·17	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	89	37	52
	83	Karmála	,, ...	61,548	3rd June ,, ...	16th ,, ,, ...	234	42·90	August ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	123	32	91
	84	Sángola	,, ...	62,849	21st ,, ,, ...	26th ,, ,, ...	261	41·53	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	76	26	50
	85	Pandharpur	,, ...	16,910	7th July ,, ...	27th Aug. ,, ...	120	21·70	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	84	23	61
	86	Málsiras	,, ...	58,382	17th ,, ,, ...	1st Nov. ,, ...	61	10·46	August ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	69	9	60
	87	Sholápur	T.C. ...	9,899	22nd May ,, ...	7th Oct. ,, ...	247	41·24	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	...	...	...
	88	Bársi	,, ...	16,126	28th June ,, ...	28th Aug. ,, ...	110	68·21	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	...	...	...
	89	Pandharpur	,, ...	16,910	7th July ,, ...	2nd ,, ,, ...	237	140·08	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	...	...	...
Sátára.	90	Tásgaon	R.C. ...	79,704	22nd June ,, ...	30th Oct. ,, ...	240	30·12	August ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	49	15	34
	91	Karád	,, ...	130,142	24th July ,, ...	17th Nov. ,, ...	110	8·45	Oct. ,, ...	Oct. ,, ...	103	19	84
	92	Válva	,, ...	169,408	19th ,, ,, ...	23rd ,, ,, ...	192	11·33	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	136	25	111
	93	Khánápur	,, ...	80,327	15th ,, ,, ...	7th ,, ,, ...	234	29·13	August ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	91	28	63
	94	Khatáv	,, ...	74,027	19th ,, ,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	232	31·34	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	84	20	64
	95	Mán	,, ...	52,111	4th ,, ,, ...	30th Oct. ,, ...	45	8·64	Oct. ,, ...	Oct. ,, ...	78	8	70
	96	Koregaon	,, ...	81,187	16th ,, ,, ...	17th ,, ,, ...	309	38·06	Sept. ,, ...	Sept. ,, ...	74	32	42
	97	Patan	,, ...	112,414	30th ,, ,, ...	19th ,, ,, ...	19	1·69	August ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	202	3	199
	98	Sátára	,, ...	90,885	1st Aug. ,, ...	1st Nov. ,, ...	220	24·21	Oct. ,, ...	Oct. ,, ...	147	37	110
	99	Wái	,, ...	76,934	2nd ,, ,, ...	13th ,, ,, ...	163	21·19	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	125	25	100
	100	Jávli	,, ...	53,793	24th Sept. ,, ...	3rd ,, ,, ...	34	6·32	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	197	6	191
	101	Karád	T.C. ...	10,778	23rd July ,, ...	9th Aug. ,, ...	14	12·91	July ,, ...	July. ,, ...	...	...	...
	102	Sátára	,, ...	29,028	26th August ,, ...	28th Oct. ,, ...	33	11·37	Oct. ,, ...	Oct. ,, ...	...	...	...
	103	Wái	,, ...	11,676	27th Sept. ,, ...	16th Nov. ,, ...	38	32·55	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri.	104	Ratnágiri	R.C. ...	113,611	1st Jan. ,, ...	27th Feb. ,, ...	24	2·11	Feb. ,, ...	Feb. ,, ...	149	2	147
	105	Khed	,, ...	11,492	3rd ,, ,, ...	20th Jan. ,, ...	10	1·09	Jan. ,, ...	Jan. ,, ...	146	1	145
	106	Devgad	,, ...	117,899	25th ,, ,, ...	30th Nov. ,, ...	50	4·24	Oct. ,, ...	Oct. ,, ...	121	6	115
	107	Chiplún	,, ...	168,921	22nd Sept. ,, ...	21st Oct. ,, ...	12	0·71	Sept. ,, ...	Sept. ,, ...	212	1	211
	108	Rájápur	,, ...	127,999	27th Nov. ,, ...	31st Dec. ,, ...	30	2·34	Dec. ,, ...	Dec. ,, ...	174	3	171
Belgaum.	109	Belgaum	R.C. ...	95,780	1st Jan. ,, ...	31st ,, ,, ...	26	12·67	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	199	5	194
	110	Gokák	,, ...	82,722	,, ,, ...	19th ,, ,, ...	283	34·21	June ,, ...	June ,, ...	113	17	96
	111	Chikodi	,, ...	245,614	,, ,, ...	31st Oct. ,, ...	334	13·60	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	213	24	189
	112	Sampgaon	,, ...	119,843	30th March ,, ...	31st Aug. ,, ...	612	51·07	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	123	42	81
	113	Parasgad	,, ...	91,826	3rd April ,, ...	22nd ,, ,, ...	360	39·20	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	127	36	91
	114	Bidi or Khánápur	,, ...	79,264	14th ,, ,, ...	15th Oct. ,, ...	14	1·77	Aug. ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	119	5	114
	115	Athni	,, ...	94,775	26th May ,, ...	24th ,, ,, ...	56	5·91	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	80	9	71
	116	Belgaum	T.C. ...	23,115	9th June ,, ...	15th ,, ,, ...	54	23·40	June ,, ...	June ,, ...	...	...	...
	117	Gokák	,, ...	10,307	26th May ,, ...	6th ,, ,, ...	198	104·78	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	...	...	...
	118	Athni	,, ...	11,186	9th June ,, ...	1st Sept. ,, ...	10	8·94	Aug. ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	...	...	...
	119	Belgaum	Ct. ...	9,582	25th May ,, ...	31st July ,, ...	5	5·22	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	...	...	...
Dhárwár.	120	Karajghi	R.C. ...	83,216	3rd Jan. ,, ...	26th Sept. ,, ...	157	18·87	Aug. ,, ...	Aug ,, ...	130	13	117
	121	Ránebennur	,, ...	64,011	1st ,, ,, ...	24th Aug. ,, ...	116	18·12	Jan. ,, ...	Jan. ,, ...	121	4	117
	122	Kod	,, ...	80,345	,, ,, ,, ...	7th Nov. ,, ...	38	4·73	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	177	4	173
	123	Bankápur	,, ...	76,554	11th Feb. ,, ...	5th Dec. ,, ...	233	30·44	Aug. ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	142	20	122
	124	Dhárwár*	,, ...	83,946	6th May ,, ...	23rd Aug. ,, ...	236	28·11	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	127	21	106
	125	Mugad	,, ...		13th July ,, ...	21st July ,, ...			July ,, ...	July ,, ...			
	126	Ron	,, ...	60,724	15th April ,, ...	13th Nov. ,, ...	192	31·62	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	59	19	40
	127	Gadag*	,, ...	83,332	2nd ,, ,, ...	20th Sept. ,, ...	896	107·52	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	99	54	45
	128	Mundargi	,, ...		26th ,, ,, ...	15th July ,, ...			,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...			
	129	Navalgund*	,, ...	87,832	1st May ,, ...	30th Sept. ,, ...	194	21·97	Sept. ,, ...	Sept. ,, ...	89	35	54
	130	Nargund	,, ...		30th March ,, ...	15th June ,, ...			April ,, ...	April ,, ...			
	131	Hubli	,, ...	55,320	2nd May ,, ...	31st Oct. ,, ...	358	63·81	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	70	25	45
	132	Kalghatgi	,, ...	50,769	21st ,, ,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	114	22·45	June ,, ...	June ,, ...	105	14	91
	133	Dhárwár	T.C. ...	27,191	20th Feb. ,, ...	28th Feb. ,, ...	43	15·81	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	...	...	...
	134	Gadag	,, ...	17,901	1st April ,, ...	30th June ,, ...	110	64·70	April ,, ...	April ,, ...	...	...	...
	135	Hubli	,, ...	36,677	1st Aug. ,, ...	21st Oct. ,, ...	43	11·72	Aug. ,, ...	Aug. ,, ...	...	...	...
Bijápur.	136	Bádámi	R.C. ...	89,047	9th Jan. ,, ...	20th Aug. ,, ...	292	32·79	April ,, ...	April ,, ...	195	44	151
	137	Bágalkot	,, ...	89,132	5th March ,, ...	15th Oct. ,, ...	654	73·41	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	162	39	123
	138	Sindgi	,, ...	72,650	14th April ,, ...	10th Nov. ,, ...	655	90·16	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	141	59	82
	139	Bijápur	,, ...	65,472	16th ,, ,, ...	3rd Aug. ,, ...	314	47·96	June ,, ...	June ,, ...	91	32	59
	140	Bágevádi	,, ...	86,743	7th ,, ,, ...	30th Sept. ,, ...	437	50·38	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	120	39	81
	141	Muddebihál	,, ...	65,024	10th ,, ,, ...	3rd Oct. ,, ...	492	75·66	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	149	38	111
	142	Hundgund	,, ...	89,037	1st ,, ,, ...	26th Sept. ,, ...	317	39·61	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	160	55	105
	143	Indi	,, ...	71,940	7th May ,, ...	24th Oct. ,, ...	507	70·48	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	121	55	66
	144	Kaládgi	T.C. ...	7,024	16th ,, ,, ...	12th June ,, ...	13	18·51	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	...	...	...
	145	Bijápur	,, ...	11,424	30th April ,, ...	31st May ,, ...	9	7·88	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	...	...	...
Kánara.	146	Honávar	R.C. ...	54,199	8th Feb. ,, ...	11th March ,, ...	43	7·93	Feb. ,, ...	Feb. ,, ...	99	7	92
	147	Mugad	,, ...	17,685	30th June ,, ...	16th July ,, ...	12	6·79	July ,, ...	July ,, ...	75	1	74
	148	Supaf	,, ...	61,154	10th July ,, ...	23rd ,, ,, ...	7	1·14	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	216	2	214
Surat.	149	Chorási	,, ...	44,764	17th Jan. ,, ...	16th July ,, ...	301	67·24	April ,, ...	April ,, ...	66	30	63
	150	Párdi	,, ...	55,761	26th ,, ,, ...	14th Aug. ,, ...	99	17·75	June ,, ...	June ,, ...	82	6	76
	151	Bulsár	,, ...	67,478	2nd Feb. ,, ...	15th Oct. ,, ...	157	23·27	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	94	17	77
	152	Olpád	,, ...	62,049	16th March ,, ...	24th June ,, ...	244	39·32	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	120	45	75
	153	Bárdoli	,, ...	76,100	20th ,, ,, ...	12th ,, ,, ...	160	21·02	April ,, ...	April ,, ...	124	21	103
	154	Mándvi	,, ...	50,810	19th ,, ,, ...	4th Aug. ,, ...	90	17·71	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	141	9	132
	155	Jalálpor	,, ...	74,016	5th April ,, ...	31st July ,, ...	60	8·11	April ,, ...	April ,, ...	91	13	78
	156	Chikhli	,, ...	60,147	22nd ,, ,, ...	31st Aug. ,, ...	21	3·49	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	62	3	59
	157	Surat	T.C. ...	109,844	9th Jan. ,, ...	25th June ,, ...	620	56·44	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	...	...	...
	158	Bulsár	,, ...	13,229	20th March ,, ...	20th July ,, ...	11	8·31	June ,, ...	June ,, ...	...	...	...
Broach.	159	Broach	R.C. ...	73,280	26th Jan. ,, ...	16th June ,, ...	274	37·39	March ,, ...	April ,, ...	104	38	66
	160	Vágra	,, ...	33,902	17th ,, ,, ...	30th ,, ,, ...	121	35·69	April ,, ...	May ,, ...	69	18	51
	161	Amod	,, ...	39,641	3rd ,, ,, ...	24th July ,, ...	71	17·91	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	48	16	32
	162	Hánsot*	,, ...	65,054	27th ,, ,, ...	13th Aug. ,, ...	350	53·80	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	100	38	62
	163	Ankleshvar	,, ...		5th Feb. ,, ...	8th ,, ,, ...			May ,, ...	June ,, ...			
	164	Jambusar	,, ...	66,293	21st ,, ,, ...	24th ,, ,, ...	146	22·02	June ,, ...	,, ,, ...	82	15	67
	165	Broach	T.C. ...	37,281	2nd Jan. ,, ...	6th June ,, ...	322	86·37	March ,, ...	March ,, ...	...	...	...
Kaira.	166	Nadiád	R.C. ...	133,952	23rd April ,, ...	7th Aug. ,, ...	10	0·74	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	92	5	87
	167	Borsad	,, ...	131,093	25th ,, ,, ...	15th ,, ,, ...	50	3·81	July ,, ...	August ,, ...	89	8	81
	168	Anand	,, ...	154,118	22nd ,, ,, ...	13th ,, ,, ...	30	1·95	April ,, ...	April ,, ...	74	6	68
	169	Mehmadabad	,, ...	76,296	3rd May ,, ...	3rd July ,, ...	23	3·01	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	59	5	54
	170	Thásra	,, ...	84,866	28th ,, ,, ...	30th May ,, ...	5	0·59	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	97	1	96
	171	Kapadvanj	,, ...	78,582	6th ,, ,, ...	6th Aug. ,, ...	12	1·52	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	85	2	83
	172	Mátar	,, ...	78,279	20th ,, ,, ...	10th July ,, ...	4	0·51	June ,, ...	June ,, ...	81	3	78
	173	Kaira	T.C. ...	12,640	3rd ,, ,, ...	11th June ,, ...	43	34·01	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	...	...	...
	174	Nadiád	,, ...	28,304	5th May ,, ...	17th July ,, ...	6	2·11	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	...	...	...
	175	Borsad	,, ...	12,228	24th April ,, ...	29th Aug. ,, ...	40	32·71	August ,, ...	August ,, ...	...	...	...
	176	Kapadvanj	,, ...	14,442	5th May ,, ...	5th May ,, ...	1	0·69	May ,, ...	May ,, ...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
Collectorate.	Number of Circles as shown in the Map.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000.	Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease. From	Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease. To	Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Number of those Affected by Cholera.	Number of those Not affected by Cholera.
Panch Mahals.	177	Godhra R.C.	64,976	26th April 1889	27th June 1889	83	12·77	May 1889	May 1889	232	11	221
	178	Kalol ,,	43,269	23rd ,, ,,	8th Aug. ,,	81	18·71	April ,,	,, ,,	66	6	60
	179	Jhalod ,,	41,026	21st ,, ,,	11th June ,,	72	17·54	,, ,,	,, ,,	99	15	84
	180	Hálol ,,	53,253	29th ,, ,,	19th July ,,	151	45·40	June ,,	June ,,	156	11	145
	181	Dohad ,,	47,219	7th June ,,	2nd ,, ,,	20	4·23	,, ,,	,, ,,	120	5	115
	182	Godhra T.C.	13,342	16th April ,,	20th Aug. ,,	39	29·23	April ,,	April ,,	...	...	...
	183	Dohad ,,	12,394	24th ,, ,,	30th June ,,	5	4·03	June ,,	June ,,	...	...	...
Ahmedabad.	184	Daskroi R.C.	143,942	9th ,, ,,	30th Aug. ,,	9	0·62	August ,,	August ,,	137	5	132
	185	Sanand ,,	46,964	29th ,, ,,	30th May ,,	127	16 50	May ,,	May ,,	85	12	73
	186	Viramgám ,,	107,584	17th ,, ,,	17th June ,,	331	28·15	,, ,,	,, ,,	155	36	119
	187	Dholka ,,	93,476	24th ,, ,,	8th July ,,	92	9·84	June ,,	June ,,	117	14	103
	188	Parantij ,,	107,554	12th ,, ,,	29th Dec. ,,	47	4·36	May ,,	May ,,	161	11	150
	189	Dhandhuka ,,	123,107	10th June ,,	25th Aug. ,,	27	2·19	August ,,	August ,,	140	5	135
	190	Ahmedabad T.C.	124,767	26th March ,,	24th Sep. ,,	72	5·77	May ,,	May ,,	...	...	...
	191	Viramgám ,,	18,999	29th April ,,	14th June ,,	57	30·01	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
	192	Dholka ,,	17,716	24th May ,,	23rd ,, ,,	25	14·11	June ,,	June ,,	...	...	...
Karáchi.	193	Sehwan* R.C.		22nd Sept. ,,	20th Nov. ,,			October ,,	October ,,	Information not available.		
	194	Johi ,,	121,138	6th Oct. ,,	6th Oct. ,,	84	6·93	,, ,,	,, ,,		20	...
	195	Dadu ,,		21st Sept. ,,	20th Nov. ,,			Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,			
	196	Kotri ,,	24,870	1st Oct. ,,	24th Oct. ,,	36	14·48	October ,,	October ,,		1	...
	197	Tatta ,,	39,750	31st ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,	1	0·25	,, ,,	,, ,,		1	...
	198	Jati ,,	27,055	12th Nov. ,,	31st Dec. ,,	348	128·63	Dec. ,,	Dec. ,,		64	...
	199	Belo or Sujawal ,,	30,314	8th Dec. ,,	31st ,, ,,	70	23·09	,, ,,	,, ,,		13	...
	200	Mirpur Batoro ,,	32,179	11th ,, ,,	30th ,, ,,	8	2·49	,, ,,	,, ,,		4	...
	201	Shahbandar ,,	27,814	19th ,, ,,	19th ,, ,,	...	...	,, ,,	,, ,,		1	...
Hyderabad.	202	Hyderabad R.C.	57,830	18th Oct. ,,	4th Nov. ,,	13	2·25	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,		6	...
	203	Guni ,,	17,462	17th ,, ,,	23rd Dec. ,,	50	7·03	Oct. ,,	Oct. ,,		6	...
	204	Tando Bago ,,	55,473	18th ,, ,,	15th Nov. ,,	33	5·95	,, ,,	,, ,,		12	...
	205	Badin ,,	65,708	17th ,, ,,	18th ,, ,,	52	7·91	,, ,,	,, ,,		6	...
	206	Dero Mohbat ,,	37,260	28th ,, ,,	2nd ,, ,,	4	1·07	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,		1	...
	207	Hala ,,	78,149	29th ,, ,,	4th ,, ,,	14	1·79	,, ,,	,, ,,		3	...
	208	Kandiaro ,,	39,336	2nd ,, ,,	14th Oct. ,,	15	3·81	Oct. ,,	Oct. ,,		2	...
	209	Naushahro ,,	61,295	2nd ,, ,,	7th ,, ,,	9	1·47	,, ,,	,, ,,		3	...
	210	Moro ,,	44,443	13th ,, ,,	14th ,, ,,	3	0·67	,, ,,	,, ,,		1	...
	211	Hyderabad T.C.	45,195	6th ,, ,,	11th ,, ,,	5	1·11	,, ,,	,, ,,		...	...
Thar & Parkar.	212	Nágar Parkar R.C.	37,512	24th June ,,	3rd July ,,	45	11·100	June ,,	June ,,	Information not available.	3	...
	213	Ghachra ,,	37,046	30th ,, ,,	11th ,, ,,	33	8·91	June ,,	July ,,		2	...
Shikárpur.	214	Sukkur R.C.	51,238	13th Sept. ,,	16th Oct. ,,	4	0·78	Oct. ,,	Oct. ,,		2	...
	215	Shikárpur ,,	32,616	14th ,, ,,	18th Sept. ,,	3	0·92	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,		1	...
	216	Mirpur ,,	39,112	24th ,, ,,	2nd Oct. ,,	5	1·28	,, ,,	,, ,,		2	...
	217	Ghotki ,,	61,502	3rd ,, ,,	29th Sept. ,,	37	6·02	,, ,,	,, ,,		7	...
	218	Ubauro ,,	39,918	11th Oct. ,,	11th Oct. ,,	1	0·25	Oct. ,,	Oct. ,,		1	...
	219	Naushahro ,,	55,728	5th Sept. ,,	10th ,, ,,	28	5·02	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,		7	...
	220	Kakar ,,	49,500	16th ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,	16	3·23	,, ,,	,, ,,		7	...
	221	Rohri ,,	68,582	16th ,, ,,	28th Sept. ,,	10	1·46	,, ,,	,, ,,		2	...
	222	Larkhána ,,	83,952	29th Oct. ,,	30th Oct. ,,	5	0·60	Oct. ,,	Oct. ,,		1	...
	223	Labdarya* ,,	135,908	9th ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,	26	1·91	,, ,,	,, ,,		4	...
	224	Mehar ,,		13th Sept. ,,	5th ,, ,,			Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,			
	225	Shahdadpur† ,,	151,489	10th Oct. ,,	14th ,, ,,	4	0·26	Oct. ,,	Oct. ,,		1	...
	226	Sukkar T.C.	27,389	19th Aug. ,,	15th ,, ,,	210	76·67	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,		...	...
	227	Shikárpur ,,	42,496	10th Sept. ,,	11th Sept. ,,	1	0·24	,, ,,	,, ,,		...	...
	228	Larkhana ,,	13,188	5th ,, ,,	13th Oct. ,,	11	8·34	Oct. ,,	Oct. ,,		...	...
Upper Sind Frontier.	229	Kashmor R.C.	43,832	19th ,, ,,	24th Sept. ,,	4	0·91	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,		1	...

* The population shown against these villages includes the population of other villages as it is not obtainable separately, the cholera death-rates are, therefore calculated on this population.

† As the population and the total villages of Rural Circles cannot be obtained separately the ratios are calculated on the grouped population.

Cholera map.

76. The map illustrates the distribution and mortality from cholera in the different registration circles in which the disease prevailed. A statement is embodied for easy reference showing the area, population, density per square mile, number of registration circles and villages of each district; also the number of villages affected by cholera, deaths from different causes, birth and death ratios per 1,000 of population, and dates of the first and last cases of cholera. The map has also been coloured in different shades of green according as a high or low death-rate obtained in the affected districts.

Tabular statements showing cholera deaths and meteorological conditions.

77. A statement in the Appendix shows the daily recorded deaths from cholera and the daily meteorological conditions observed at the nearest observatory.

Small-pox.

Small-pox mortality by sexes.

78. During 1889, there were 7,066 deaths from small-pox—3,616 males and 3,450 females—against 3,617 in 1888 and a decennial mean of 4,300.

N.B. Figures on black ink show the number of the Registration Circle.
Numbers are given in Column 1 of the Statement appended to Map.
Figures in red ink show the ratio of deaths from Cholera per 10,000 of population.
The fractional figures indicate the date of first cases in each circle.
Thus 9 means 9th July.

STATEMENT SHEWING VITAL STATISTICS &c. IN EACH COLLECTORATE DURING 1889.

Registration Districts	Collectorates	Area in Square miles	Population	Average population per Square mile	Circles of Registration: From Commissioner	Rural	Total	Number of Villages	No. of Villages affected by Cholera	Number of deaths recorded during the year from: Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel complaints	Injuries	Snake-bite	Wild animals	Total	Death-rate per 1000 of population	Death-rate per 1000 of population from all causes	Rate of fatal cases of Cholera	Rate of fatal cases of Cholera
1	Khandesh	10,803	1,251,723	124·40	4	33	36	2,879	585	4,991	304	33,591	6,106	304	1,041	46,036	37·12	37·79	32·4	29·30	29·30
2	Nasik	4,385	781,256	181·42	3	5	8	1,855	230	2,646	125	19,784	3,284	185	1,003	27,027	34·60	41·19	2·2	29·30	29·30
3	Thana	3,215	1,471,761	245·42	1	10	12	1,885	195	4,091	443	14,187	2,202	344	1,172	22,079	29·47	24·52	3·3	31·12	31·12
4	Bombay City	138	773,196	5603·42	1		1	1	1	1,486	1,486	4,460	1,486	1,486	1,486	11,890	15·38	15·38	1·3	33·33	33·33
5	Kolaba	2,231	482,150	216·40	2	7	10	1,076	10	132	259	2,972	796	1,062	10,621	28·84	23·12	1·3	27·27	27·27
6	Ahmednagar	6,666	774,218	116·40	3	11	14	1,551	192	2,951	1,181	26,570	5,905	1,181	1,181	38,969	50·34	50·34	3·8	33·33	33·33
7	Poona	5,348	909,652	170·40	3	8	12	1,415	172	1,904	238	13,331	2,856	952	1,428	20,709	22·76	22·76	2·5	33·33	33·33
8	Sholapur	4,925	1,146,817	232·40	3	7	10	709	338	2,705	338	24,301	1,352	676	27,032	31,042	27·07	27·07	39·5	12·5	12·5
9	Satara	4,708	1,047,556	222·40	3	7	10	1,051	1	1	1	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	4,018	3·83	3·83	1·0	100·00	100·00
10	Ratnagiri	3,938	897,896	228·40	2	3	5	1,357	11	176	225	3,118	2,080	346	6,399	12,347	13·75	13·75	1·2	33·33	33·33
11	Belgaum	4,627	1,164,614	251·40	3	7	10	1,665	1	1	1	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	4,018	3·45	3·45	1·0	100·00	100·00
12	Dharwar	4,583	1,126,767	194·40	4	14	18	1,230	333	1,170	722	12,530	4,334	271	4,513	24,359	21·62	21·62	2·3	28·5	28·5
13	Kanara	6,577	1,135,215	172·40	3	5	8	1,430	180	1,035	690	9,315	2,070	345	2,415	15,870	13·97	13·97	1·5	33·33	33·33
14	Panjim	1,301	456,400	350·40	1	1	2	1,078	2	2	2	241	6,231	964	241	7,481	16·39	16·39	0·4	50·0	50·0
15	Khandesh	6,707	871,849	129·40	4	18	22	2,879	27	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	4·58	4·58	1·1	100·00	100·00
16	Surat	1,902	614,634	323·40	3	3	6	705	345	1,305	130	14,796	652	261	15,709	31·43	25·55	2·2	33·33	33·33
17	Broach	1,648	345,000	209·40	2	2	4	405	1	1	1	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	4,018	11·64	11·64	1·0	100·00	100·00
18	Kaira	1,959	854,640	436·40	3	3	6	977	30	279	74	31,101	930	93	1,023	33,221	38·85	38·85	22·8	33·33	33·33
19	Panch Mahals	1,606	330,000	205·40	2	2	4	1,273	1	1	1	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	4,018	12·17	12·17	1·0	100·00	100·00
20	Ahmedabad	3,761	1,043,234	277·40	3	3	6	837	24	297	148	23,600	1,037	148	3,661	28,431	27·25	27·25	7·4	50·00	50·00
21	Mehsana	2,257	774,218	343·40	3	3	6	1,551	192	1,951	1,181	26,570	5,905	1,181	1,181	38,969	50·34	50·34	3·8	33·33	33·33
22	Palanpur	3,032	1,043,234	344·40	3	3	6	1,551	24	297	148	23,600	1,037	148	3,661	28,431	27·25	27·25	7·4	50·00	50·00
23	Deesa	3,032	1,043,234	344·40	3	3	6	1,551	24	297	148	23,600	1,037	148	3,661	28,431	27·25	27·25	7·4	50·00	50·00
24	Kolaba	2,231	482,150	216·40	2	7	10	1,076	10	132	259	2,972	796	1,062	10,621	28·84	23·12	1·3	27·27	27·27
25	Ahmednagar	6,666	774,218	116·40	3	11	14	1,551	192	2,951	1,181	26,570	5,905	1,181	1,181	38,969	50·34	50·34	3·8	33·33	33·33
26	Poona	5,348	909,652	170·40	3	8	12	1,415	172	1,904	238	13,331	2,856	952	1,428	20,709	22·76	22·76	2·5	33·33	33·33
27	Sholapur	4,925	1,146,817	232·40	3	7	10	709	338	2,705	338	24,301	1,352	676	27,032	31,042	27·07	27·07	39·5	12·5	12·5
28	Satara	4,708	1,047,556	222·40	3	7	10	1,051	1	1	1	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	4,018	3·83	3·83	1·0	100·00	100·00
29	Ratnagiri	3,938	897,896	228·40	2	3	5	1,357	11	176	225	3,118	2,080	346	6,399	12,347	13·75	13·75	1·2	33·33	33·33
30	Belgaum	4,627	1,164,614	251·40	3	7	10	1,665	1	1	1	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	4,018	3·45	3·45	1·0	100·00	100·00
31	Dharwar	4,583	1,126,767	194·40	4	14	18	1,230	333	1,170	722	12,530	4,334	271	4,513	24,359	21·62	21·62	2·3	28·5	28·5
32	Kanara	6,577	1,135,215	172·40	3	5	8	1,430	180	1,035	690	9,315	2,070	345	2,415	15,870	13·97	13·97	1·5	33·33	33·33
33	Panjim	1,301	456,400	350·40	1	1	2	1,078	2	2	2	241	6,231	964	241	7,481	16·39	16·39	0·4	50·0	50·0
34	Khandesh	6,707	871,849	129·40	4	18	22	2,879	27	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	4·58	4·58	1·1	100·00	100·00
35	Surat	1,902	614,634	323·40	3	3	6	705	345	1,305	130	14,796	652	261	15,709	31·43	25·55	2·2	33·33	33·33
36	Broach	1,648	345,000	209·40	2	2	4	405	1	1	1	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	4,018	11·64	11·64	1·0	100·00	100·00
37	Kaira	1,959	854,640	436·40	3	3	6	977	30	279	74	31,101	930	93	1,023	33,221	38·85	38·85	22·8	33·33	33·33
38	Panch Mahals	1,606	330,000	205·40	2	2	4	1,273	1	1	1	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	4,018	12·17	12·17	1·0	100·00	100·00
39	Ahmedabad	3,761	1,043,234	277·40	3	3	6	837	24	297	148	23,600	1,037	148	3,661	28,431	27·25	27·25	7·4	50·00	50·00
40	Mehsana	2,257	774,218	343·40	3	3	6	1,551	192	1,951	1,181	26,570	5,905	1,181	1,181	38,969	50·34	50·34	3·8	33·33	33·33
41	Palanpur	3,032	1,043,234	344·40	3	3	6	1,551	24	297	148	23,600	1,037	148	3,661	28,431	27·25	27·25	7·4	50·00	50·00
42	Deesa	3,032	1,043,234	344·40	3	3	6	1,551	24	297	148	23,600	1,037	148	3,661	28,431	27·25	27·25	7·4	50·00	50·00

Small-pox deaths since 1878.

79. The number of deaths registered from this disease in each year since 1878 was as follows:—

Years.	Number of Deaths.	Years.	Number of Deaths.
1878	4,475	1884	14,438
1879	1,156	1885	2,646
1880	940	1886	876.
1881	539	1887	3,753
1882	1,630	1888	3,617
1883	13,404	1889	7,066
	22,144		32,396

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

80. The following table shows the deaths during 1889 arranged according to registration districts and collectorates:—

District.	Number.	Collectorate.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths from Small-pox in					
				Mean for ten years from 1879 to 1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,237,231	593	0·50	253	0·20	203	0·16
	2	Násik	781,206	201	0·26	531	0·68	552	0·71
	3	Thána	807,367	292	0·36	369	0·46	455	0·56
	4	Bombay	773,196	302	0·40	476	0·62	305	0·39
	5	Kolába	482,830	147	0·32	170	0·35	194	0·40
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	751,228	80	0·11	298	0·40	110	0·15
	7	Poona	900,621	294	0·33	509	0·56	558	0·62
	8	Sholápur	582,487	63	0·10	112	0·19	199	0·34
	9	Sátára	1,062,350	167	0·16	21	0·02	92	0·09
	10	Ratnágiri	997,090	264	0·26	184	0·18	289	0·29
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	864,014	314	0·36	1	0·00	155	0·18
	12	Dhárwár	882,907	370	0·41	93	0·10	735	0·83
	13	Bijápur	638,493	256	0·38	24	0·04	402	0·63
	14	Kánara	421,840	187	0·45	12	0·03	195	0·46
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	614,198	168	0·27	40	0·07	139	0·22
	16	Broach	326,930	22	0·07	7	0·02	90	0·27
	17	Kaira	804,800	30	0·04	...	...	72	0·09
	18	Panch Mahals	255,479	17	0·07	3	0·01	4	0·02
	19	Ahmedabad	856,324	40	0·05	4	0·00	152	0·18
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	478,688	111	0·24	112	0·23	930	1·94
	21	Hyderabad	754,624	193	0·26	153	0·20	848	1·12
	22	Thar and Párkar	203,344	11	0·06	8	0·04	100	0·49
	23	Shikárpur	582,986	154	0·18	201	0·24	265	0·31
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	124,181	24	0·20	36	0·29	22	0·18

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,081,830	1,535	0·39	1,799	0·44	1,709	0·42
Central do.	4,293,776	868	0·20	1,124	0·26	1,248	0·29
Southern do.	2,807,254	1,127	0·40	130	0·05	1,487	0·53
Eastern Gujarát do.	2,857,731	277	0·10	54	0·02	457	0·15
Sind do.	2,413,823	493	0·21	510	0·21	2,165	0·90
Total ...	16,454,414	4,300	0·26	3,617	0·22	7,066	0·43

By Districts.

From the above table it will be noticed that small-pox in the Sind Registration District attained a ratio of 0·90 per 1,000 against 0·21 in 1888 and a decennial mean of 0·21. In the Southern Registration District the ratio was 0·53 against 0·05 in the previous year and 0·40 the decennial mean. In the Western Registration District,

it was 0·42 against 0·44 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0·39. In the Central and Eastern Gujarát Registration Districts the ratios per 1,000 of population were respectively 0·29 and 0·15 against 0·26 and 0·02 and a decennial mean of 0·20 and 0·10. In collectorates the highest death ratios 1·94 and 1·12 took place respectively in the Karáchi and Hyderabad Collectorates, and the lowest 0·02 took place in the Panch Maháls, the Presidency rate being 0·43 against 0·22 in the previous year and 0·26 decennial mean.

By Collectorates.

81. In the following table deaths are shown by age and months, the latter being contrasted with the corresponding months of 1888 and with the mean of the previous five years. In 1889, 25·32 per cent. of these deaths occurred among infants under 1 year of age, whilst 49·09 per cent. took place among children over 1 and under 12, the remaining 25·59 per cent. being among persons over 12 years of age:—

Deaths by ages.

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Total deaths from small-pox in each month.	5 years' mean ..	533	681	877	898	688	481	285	173	98	75	103	174	5,066
	1888	245	298	504	641	550	383	301	156	68	74	124	273	3,617
	1889	709	1,020	1,292	1,361	953	653	342	191	90	93	92	270	7,066
Deaths under 1 year ..	5 years' mean ..	157	183	242	267	191	105	60	40	20	17	23	49	1,354
	1888	74	89	140	228	185	128	70	52	15	21	24	101	1,127
	1889	179	249	385	400	231	114	82	42	14	23	13	57	1,789
Above 1 and under 12 years.	5 years' mean ..	234	292	383	400	297	170	121	68	35	30	37	78	2,145
	1888	115	131	261	320	287	191	115	82	29	35	57	125	1,788
	1889	410	486	604	625	455	339	167	87	30	37	56	173	3,469
Above 12 years	5 years' mean ..	142	206	252	231	200	206	104	65	43	28	43	47	1,567
	1888	56	78	103	93	78	64	76	22	24	18	43	47	702
	1889	120	285	303	336	267	200	93	62	46	33	23	40	1,808

82. In December 1888, 273 deaths were registered throughout the Presidency, and in January 1889 the number rose to 709. The disease reached its maximum intensity 1,361 in April, after which date it commenced to decline and the minimum 90 was registered in September; but the setting in of the cold weather, as usual, appeared to favour the development of the disease, as the deaths rose to 270 or 180 more than the number recorded in September.

Monthly distribution.

Fever.

83. During 1889, 180,451 males and 166,427 females or a total of 346,878 persons, were reported to have died from fever against 304,449 in 1888, showing an increase of 42,429 for the year, the mean for the previous ten years being 280,175.

Fever mortality by sexes.

84. The number of deaths registered from fever in each year since 1878 is as follows:—

Deaths since 1878.

Years.	Number of Deaths from Fever.	Years.	Number of Deaths from Fever.
1878	357,376	1884...	276,989
1879	286,526	1885...	314,237
1880	246,779	1886...	281,450
1881	272,403	1887...	308,722
1882	243,454	1888...	304,449
1883	266,741	1889...	346,878
	1,673,279		1,832,725
	278,880		305,454

85. In the following table these deaths are shown by districts and collectorates:—

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

District.	Number.	Collectorate.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths from Fever in					
				Mean for ten years from 1879 to 1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,237,231	24,096	20·15	25,013	20·22	33,641	27·19
	2	Násik	781,206	15,409	19·96	16,594	21·24	22,784	29·17
	3	Thána	807,367	15,617	19·15	16,095	19·93	14,136	17·57
	4	Bombay	773,196	6,482	8·67	6,642	8·59	7,210	9·32
	5	Kolába	482,830	6,739	14·77	8,257	17·10	7,812	16·18
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	751,228	14,373	19·02	16,352	21·77	19,118	25·44
	7	Poona	900,621	14,461	16·03	16,227	18·02	19,131	21·24
	8	Sholápur...	582,487	11,048	18·12	12,148	20·86	14,931	25·63
	9	Sátára	1,062,350	19,837	18·68	21,911	20·63	23,549	22·16
	10	Ratnágiri	997,090	10,065	10·05	9,067	9·10	9,331	9·36
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum...	864,014	12,434	14·15	12,174	14·09	13,772	15·94
	12	Dhárwár...	882,907	13,969	15·45	15,444	17·49	18,650	21·12
	13	Bijápur	638,493	9,941	14·75	9,773	15·31	11,570	18·12
	14	Kánara	421,840	7,017	16·82	6,162	14·61	6,212	14·73
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	614,198	13,380	21·84	15,910	25·90	14,532	23·66
	16	Broach	326,930	9,483	28·60	10,190	31·17	10,799	33·03
	17	Kaira	804,800	19,861	24·81	21,152	26·28	21,151	26·28
	18	Panch Mahás	255,479	4,538	17·97	5,532	21·65	5,869	22·97
	19	Ahmedabad	856,324	20,321	23·88	23,174	27·06	25,852	30·19
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	478,688	6,174	13·20	7,744	16·18	9,595	20·04
	21	Hyderabad	754,624	9,779	13·07	11,564	15·32	12,411	16·45
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	203,344	2,834	14·25	3,114	15·31	3,943	19·39
	23	Shikárpur	852,986	11,240	13·42	12,895	15·12	19,005	22·28
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	124,181	1,077	9·18	1,315	10·59	1,824	14·69

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,081,830	68,343	17·14	72,601	17·79	85,633	20·98
Central do. do.	4,293,776	69,784	16·11	75,705	17·63	86,060	20·04
Southern do. do.	2,807,254	43,361	15·08	43,553	15·51	50,204	17·88
Eastern Gujarát do.	2,857,731	67,583	23·73	75,958	26·58	78,203	27·36
Sind do. do.	2,413,823	31,104	13·13	36,632	15·18	46,778	19·38
Total ...	16,454,414	280,175	17·07	304,449	18·50	346,878	21·08

By Districts.

In the Eastern Gujarát Registration District fever caused a higher mortality, 27·36 per 1,000, during the year than in 1888, when it was 26·58, the decennial mean being 23·73. In the Western Registration District the death-rate was 20·98 against 17·79 in the previous year, and a decennial mean of 17·14. In the Central Registration District the ratio was 20·04 against 17·63 in 1888, and 16·11 the decennial mean. In the Sind Registration District the ratio was 19·38 against 15·18 in 1888, and the decennial mean of 13·13. In the Southern Registration District the ratio for the year was 17·88 against 15·51 and 15·08 in the previous year and the ten years' mean respectively.

By Collectorates.

In twenty collectorates, out of twenty-four, the fever death-rate was higher than that of the previous year. The Collectorate of Broach heads the list with a very high ratio of 33·03 against 31·17 in 1888 and 28·60 in the previous ten years. In the following collectorates high death ratios occurred:—Ahmedabad 30·19, Násik 29·17, Khándesh 27·19, Kaira 26·28, Sholápur 25·63, Ahmednagar 25·44, Surat 23·66, Panch Mahás 22·97, Shikárpur 22·28 and Sátára 22·16, the Presidency ratio being 21·08 against 18·50 in the previous year and 17·07 the decennial mean.

Deaths by months.

86. The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to fever as compared with the mean and corresponding months of 1888. In each month during the year the deaths from fever were both above the mean and corresponding month in 1888. The maximum mortality from fever took place in October, when 32,766 deaths were reported and the minimum in February, when 22,901 deaths were recorded from this cause.

Months.	Mean for ten years from 1879 to 1888.	1888.	1889.
January	24,090	23,201	26,867
February	21,437	21,304	22,901
March	22,603	23,849	27,849
April	21,411	23,164	30,482
May	21,050	23,836	27,983
June	19,871	24,410	25,167
July	22,025	26,666	29,134
August	24,737	28,497	32,670
September	24,323	27,076	30,380
October	25,178	27,466	32,766
November	27,141	26,796	32,350
December	26,307	28,184	28,329
Total ...	280,173	304,449	346,878

Bowel-Complaints.

Deaths from Bowel-complaints by sexes.

87. During 1889 bowel-complaints caused the deaths of 26,366 males and 21,836 females, or a total of 48,202 persons against 45,462 in 1888, and a decennial mean of 35,053.

Deaths since 1878.

88. The number of deaths ascribed to bowel-complaints in each year since 1878 was as follows :—

Years.	Number of Deaths from Bowel-Complaints.	Years.	Number of Deaths from Bowel-Complaints.
1878	41,165	1884	35,983
1879	26,349	1885	45,056
1880	24,452	1886	36,612
1881	30,342	1887	42,634
1882	28,353	1888	45,462
1883	35,292	1889	48,202
	185,953		253,949
	30,992		42,325

Deaths by Districts and Collectorates.

89. The following table shows the deaths from bowel-complaints arranged by districts and collectorates :—

District.	Number.	Collectorate.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths from Bowel-complaints in					
				Mean for ten years from 1879 to 1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,237,231	4,817	4·03	5,574	4·51	6,709	5·43
	2	Násik	781,206	2,161	2·80	2,981	3·82	4,201	5·49
	3	Thána	807,367	477	0·58	1,400	1·73	1,372	1·70
	4	Bombay...	773,196	1,743	2·33	1,671	2·16	1,674	2·17
	5	Kolába	482,830	395	0·86	1,742	3·60	947	1·96
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	751,228	1,960	2·59	2,548	3·39	2,576	3·43
	7	Poona	900,621	1,510	1·67	1,567	1·74	1,834	2·04
	8	Sholápur	582,487	1,212	1·99	1,175	2·02	1,575	2·70
	9	Sátára	1,062,350	2,116	1·99	2,369	2·23	2,265	2·13
	10	Ratnágiri	997,090	1,441	1·44	2,013	2·02	2,000	2·01

District—*contd.*	Number.	Collectorate.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths from Bowel-complaints in					
				Mean for ten years from 1879 to 1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	864,014	4,214	4·79	7,223	8·36	7,404	8·57
	12	Dhárwár	882,907	4,199	4·64	5,720	6·48	6,244	7·07
	13	Bijápur	638,493	1,498	2·22	2,702	4·23	3,548	5·56
	14	Kánara	421,840	807	1·93	822	1·95	600	1·42
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	614,198	1,773	2·89	2,453	3·99	2,075	3·37
	16	Broach	326,930	542	1·63	309	0·94	255	0·78
	17	Kaira	804,800	1,966	2·46	957	1·19	989	1·23
	18	Panch Mahals	255,479	108	0·43	51	0·20	45	0·17
	19	Ahmedabad	856,324	1,566	1·84	1,699	1·98	1,207	1·41
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	478,688	210	0·45	272	0·57	324	0·68
	21	Hyderabad	754,624	87	0·12	56	0·07	51	0·07
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	203,344	19	0·10	33	0·16	29	0·14
	23	Shikárpur	852,986	194	0·23	104	0·12	180	0·21
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	124,181	38	0·32	21	0·17	8	0·06

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,081,830	9,593	2·41	13,368	3·28	14,993	3·67
Central do.	4,293,776	8,239	1·90	9,672	2·25	10,250	2·39
Southern do.	2,807,254	10,718	3·73	16,467	5·86	17,796	6·34
Eastern Gujarát do.	2,857,731	5,955	2·09	5,469	1·91	4,571	1·59
Sind do.	2,413,823	548	0·23	486	0·20	592	0·25
Total ...	16,454,414	35,053	2·14	45,462	2·76	48,202	2·93

By Districts.

The Southern Registration District heads the list with a high ratio of 6·34 against 5·86 in 1888 and 3·73 the decennial mean. The Western Registration District comes next with a ratio of 3·67, the Central Registration District 2·39, the Eastern Gujarát Registration District 1·59, and Sind with a rate of 0·25. In the Presidency the rate was 2·93 against 2·76 in the previous year, and a decennial mean of 2·14. In twelve Collectorates the death-rate was higher, and in eleven lower than in 1888, in Hyderabad the rate was the same as that of the previous year. The highest ratios were recorded in Belgaum 8·57 and Dhárwár 7·07, and the lowest in Hyderabad 0·07 and Upper Sind Frontier 0·06.

By Collectorates.

Deaths by months.

90. The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to this cause as compared with the mean and corresponding months of 1888. During the year, excepting December, the deaths from bowel-complaints exceeded those in 1888, and the decennial mean. The maximum mortality occurred in August and the minimum in February.

Months.	Mean for 10 years from 1879 to 1888.	1888.	1889.
January	2,715	3,004	3,363
February	2,633	2,811	2,873
March	2,153	3,082	3,198
April	2,321	3,079	3,473
May	2,375	3,545	3,857
June	2,567	3,893	4,076
July	2,742	4,866	5,378
August	3,241	5,468	5,995
September	3,649	4,645	4,851
October	3,514	4,112	4,318
November	3,264	3,461	3,490
December	3,579	3,506	3,335
Total ...	35,053	45,472	48,202

Injuries.

91. During 1889, 3,386 males and 2,555 females, or a total of 5,941 persons, met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes is more by 210 than that reported in 1888, when 5,731 deaths were recorded. Of these 5,941 deaths, 2,503 were caused by drowning, 1,751 resulted from snake-bites, 544 from wounds, 193 from hanging, 130 from attacks by wild beasts, 126 from poisoning and 1,274 from causes not specified.

Deaths from injuries.

Deaths since 1878.

92. The number of deaths registered from injuries in each year since 1878 was as follows:—

Years.	Number of deaths from Injuries.	Years.	Number of deaths from Injuries.
1878	7,550	1884	5,570
1879	7,107	1885	5,577
1880	6,082	1886	5,692
1881	5,950	1887	5,558
1882	5,913	1888	5,731
1883	5,978	1889	5,941
Total for six years.	38,580	Total for six years.	34,069
Mean ...	6,430	Mean ...	5,678

Deaths from injuries in 1888-89 arranged by sexes.

93. The deaths from these causes for the last two years, arranged by sexes, are shown in the following table:—

	1888.			1889.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Drowning	1,077	1,273	2,350	1,098	1,405	2,503
Poisoning	80	68	148	81	45	126
Hanging	118	84	202	109	84	193
Wounding	397	148	545	346	158	544
Wild beasts	85	30	115	100	30	130
Snake-bites	783	402	1,185	789	382	1,171
Other causes	772	414	1,186	823	451	1,274
	3,312	2,419	5,731	3,386	2,555	5,941

It will be seen from the above table that during 1889, under drowning, wild beasts and other causes there is an increase of 256 deaths; whilst under poisoning, hanging, wounding and snake-bites there is a decrease of 46 deaths as compared with 1888.

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

94. The next table gives the deaths from injuries for each district and collectorate for 1888 and 1889, and the mean for the previous ten years. The number of deaths during the year in 15 Collectorates is greater and in 9 less than the previous year. The highest number of deaths was recorded in Hyderabad (409) and the lowest in the Upper Sind Frontier (38):—

District.	Number.	Collectorate.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths from Injuries in					
				Mean for ten years from 1879 to 1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh ...	1,237,231	285	0·23	308	0·25	299	0·24
	2	Násik	781,206	156	0·20	199	0·25	160	0·20
	3	Thána	807,367	398	0·49	379	0·47	399	0·50
	4	Bombay	773,196	344	0·46	365	0·47	361	0·47
	5	Kolába	482,830	153	0·34	186	0·39	203	0·42
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	751,228	140	0·18	97	0·13	71	0·10
	7	Poona	900,621	314	0·35	287	0·32	240	0·27
	8	Sholápur... ...	582,487	169	0·28	130	0·22	110	0·19
	9	Sátára	1,062,350	334	0·31	301	0·28	245	0·23
	10	Ratnágiri ...	997,090	340	0·34	167	0·17	288	0·28

District—*contd.*	Number.	Collectorate.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths from Injuries in					
				Mean for ten years from 1879 to 1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum... ...	864,014	309	0·35	320	0·38	314	0·36
	12	Dhárwár... ...	882,907	295	0·33	297	0·34	326	0·37
	13	Bijápur	638,493	241	0·36	205	0·32	243	0·41
	14	Kánara	421,840	210	0·50	187	0·44	215	0·51
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	614,198	264	0·43	237	0·39	253	0·41
	16	Broach	326,930	125	0·38	131	0·40	145	0·44
	17	Kaira	804,800	345	0·43	367	0·46	397	0·49
	18	Panch Mahás ...	255,479	110	0·43	133	0·52	137	0·53
	19	Ahmedabad ...	856,324	230	0·27	271	0·32	298	0·35
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	478,688	273	0·58	279	0·58	310	0·65
	21	Hyderabad ...	754,624	421	0·56	357	0·47	409	0·54
	22	Thar and Párkar.	203,344	93	0·46	102	0·50	63	0·31
	23	Shikárpur ...	852,986	339	0·40	391	0·46	397	0·47
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	124,181	28	0·24	35	0·28	38	0·31

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,081,830	1,336	0·33	1,437	0·35	1,422	0·35
Central do. do.	4,293,776	1,297	0·30	982	0·22	954	0·22
Southern do. do.	2,807,254	1,055	0·37	1,009	0·36	1,118	0·40
Eastern Gujarát do. do.	2,857,731	1,074	0·37	1,139	0·40	1,230	0·43
Sind do. do.	2,413,823	1,154	0·49	1,164	0·48	1,217	0·50
Total ...	16,454,414	5,916	0·36	5,731	0·35	5,941	0·36

Snake-bites by months.

95. The monthly distribution of deaths from snake-bites is given in the next table for each year from 1884 to 1889 inclusive. The deaths in 1889 were, as usual, most numerous during the rainy season :—

Months.	Years.						
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Mean for five years.	1889.
January	31	23	29	32	26	28	18
February	27	13	22	29	32	25	20
March	41	37	39	42	63	43	37
April	58	48	55	49	54	53	47
May	79	76	93	94	74	83	76
June	145	148	158	159	136	149	179
July	180	176	156	161	190	173	182
August	179	176	161	157	158	166	195
September	139	160	180	177	205	172	172
October	117	122	136	156	153	137	144
November	55	80	93	77	71	75	67
December	26	41	51	31	23	34	34
Total ...	1,077	1,100	1,164	1,164	1,185	1,138	1,171

Snake-bites by Collectorates.

96. The next statement shows the deaths by localities, and as usual the highest number, 149, is from Hyderabad, Thána, follows with 134, Shikárpur 116, Karáchi 84, Ratnágiri 81 and Kaira 69. The minimum mortality occurred in Bombay, where only 7 deaths were reported from snake-bites. The total number of deaths from snake-bites for the Presidency during the year was 1,171 against 1,185 in the previous year and 1,138 the five years' mean :—

Collectorates.	Years.						
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Mean for five years.	1889.
Khándesh	31	27	15	40	49	33	41
Násik	8	12	20	21	37	20	24
Thána	84	116	163	129	107	120	134
Bombay	1	2	8	3	6	4	7
Kolába...	24	39	38	48	43	39	35
Ahmednagar	16	5	7	6	13	9	11
Poona	38	50	37	37	41	41	24
Sholápur	8	11	10	16	11	11	10
Sátára	59	54	42	59	63	56	60
Ratnágiri	120	108	75	48	36	77	81
Belgaum	42	43	33	30	43	38	33
Dhárwár	28	22	27	12	32	24	23
Bijápur	22	14	15	12	32	19	31
Kánara	19	18	34	22	30	25	19
Surat	42	36	43	39	33	39	32
Broach...	16	21	17	31	25	22	23
Kaira	70	49	62	86	83	70	69
Panch Maháls... ...	34	28	40	36	47	37	58
Ahmedabad	40	51	57	85	59	58	60
Karáchi	63	72	88	81	88	78	84
Hyderabad	151	162	187	150	152	160	149
Thar and Párkar ...	55	66	64	78	54	63	36
Shikárpur	96	89	78	83	91	87	116
Upper Sind Frontier...	10	5	4	12	10	8	9
Total ...	1,017	1,100	1,164	1,164	1,185	1,138	1,171

Details of injuries.

97. In the following table the deaths from injuries are detailed under specified headings, and it will be seen that of the 2,503 deaths by drowning 329 were suicidal, 2,047 accidental and 127 are entered as otherwise. This heading means that when the return was submitted these deaths could neither be pronounced suicidal nor accidental. There were 1,137 deaths by drowning in wells against 1,204 in 1,888. Of the 612 suicidal deaths 329 were the result of drowning, 78 of taking poison, 183 of hanging and 22 of self-inflicted wounds :—

Detail of Deaths by Violence in the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1889.

1	2																															3						4						5								6		7			8			9		
	DROWNING.																															POISONING.						HANGING.						WOUNDING.																	
	Suicidal.								Accidental.								*Otherwise.															Suicidal.			Accidental.			*Otherwise.			Suicidal.			Accidental.			Suicidal.			Accidental.			*Otherwise			Wild Beasts.			Snake-bite.			Other Causes.			Total.		
No.	Collectorate.	Well.			Tank.			Other-wise.			Well.			Tank.			Otherwise.			Well.			Tank.			Other-wise.																																										
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Suicidal.	Accidental.	*Otherwise.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Khándesh ...	7	10	17	...	...	...	1	...	1	35	41	76	2	...	2	13	11	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	41	13	54	13	5	18	20	5	25	24	17	41	25	7	32	189	110	299
2	Násik	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	24	35	1	...	1	8	10	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	35	15	50	2	2	4	...	...	...	14	10	24	11	4	15	91	69	160
3	Thána	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	21	43	64	10	3	13	27	22	49	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	11	56	7	7	14	2	1	3	97	37	134	24	15	39	244	155	399
4	Bombay	7	9	16	4	5	9	3	1	4	7	1	8	9	4	13	9	3	12	2	...	2	9	2	11	11	7	18	28	13	41	18	3	21	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	2	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	5	2	7	134	52	186	255	106	361
5	Kolába	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	16	19	35	2	2	4	10	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	20	8	28	8	3	11	18	4	22	22	13	35	20	20	40	123	80	203
6	Ahmednagar ...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	27	1	1	2	4	5	9	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	5	11	3	3	6	34	37	71
7	Poona	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	25	36	61	1	...	1	13	22	35	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	6	11	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	7	4	11	2	...	2	3	...	3	13	11	24	39	33	72	116	124	240
8	Sholápur... ...	3	1	4	...	1	1	2	...	2	21	39	60	6	2	8	5	4	9	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	3	4	7	51	59	110
9	Sátára	3	29	32	...	1	1	3	4	7	19	48	67	2	4	6	17	6	23	1	3	4	1	...	1	5	2	7	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	2	2	1	...	1	44	16	60	15	10	25	116	129	245
10	Ratnágiri ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	3	4	10	13	23	7	3	10	28	25	53	2	2	4	...	1	1	4	6	10	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	2	5	2	...	2	3	1	4	11	5	16	2	2	4	5	3	8	48	33	81	31	25	56	158	130	288
11	Belgaum	6	27	33	...	...	...	...	2	2	20	37	57	10	12	22	17	19	36	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	12	6	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	24	10	34	5	3	8	9	2	11	28	5	33	35	21	56	170	144	314
12	Dhárwár	8	29	37	1	2	3	1	1	2	19	45	64	16	17	33	9	4	13	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	5	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	14	11	25	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	5	17	7	8	15	7	2	9	14	9	23	42	26	68	153	173	326
13	Bijápur	8	20	28	...	...	...	2	5	7	11	26	37	2	2	4	21	60	81	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9	5	2	7	6	2	8	22	9	31	18	15	33	114	149	263
14	Kánara	1	4	5	...	1	1	...	1	1	12	19	31	9	10	19	32	23	55	1	1	2	...	2	2	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	14	...	...	...	2	...	2	7	...	7	21	4	25	7	4	11	11	8	19	14	3	17	128	87	215
15	Surat	4	12	16	...	...	...	2	...	2	12	36	48	6	5	11	29	22	51	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	2	17	15	32	57	21	78	138	115	253
16	Broach	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25	29	5	10	15	8	12	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	4	3	7	9	14	23	21	17	38	60	85	145
17	Kaira	5	21	26	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	30	41	26	22	48	5	6	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	14	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	19	1	...	1	33	36	69	107	49	156	211	186	397
18	Panch Mahális ...	2	2	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	7	11	18	4	1	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	30	28	58	31	10	41	79	58	137
19	Ahmedabad ...	4	18	22	...	...	...	1	...	1	13	27	40	14	9	23	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	1	9	2	1	3	35	27	62	68	45	113	160	138	298
20	Karáchi	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	6	29	20	49	37	33	70	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	...	1	1	2	...	2	9	1	10	5	9	14	2	...	2	60	24	84	35	20	55	196	114	310
21	Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	8	3	11	55	31	86	29	19	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	...	1	11	2	13	3	8	11	9	1	10	124	25	149	44	19	63	293	116	409
22	Thar and Párkar. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	25	11	36	4	4	8	38	25	63
23	Shikárpur ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	33	30	63	42	53	95	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12	...	1	1	1	1	2	10	...	10	6	4	10	3	...	3	95	21	116	37	25	62	243	154	397
24	Upper Sind Frontier.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	3	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	6	3	9	5	3	8	26	12	38
	Total ...	66	199	265	11	14	25	18	21	39	304	550	854	257	194	451	371	371	742	18	19	37	15	7	22	38	30	68	45	33	78	28	9	37	8	3	11	103	80	183	6	4	10	17	5	22	248	82	330	121	71	192	100	30	130	789	382	1,171	823	451	1,274	3,386	2,555	5,941

* The term "Otherwise" is used, because when the return is submitted the law may not have pronounced these cases to be "Homicidal."

Other Causes.

Deaths from other causes.

98. The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified number 78,044, of which 39,951 occurred among males and 38,093 among females. The total for 1888 was 72,284, for this year there is an increase of 5,760. In the following table these deaths are shown for each district and collectorate and the mean for the last ten years, the number and ratios per 1,000 of population, and the numbers and ratios for 1888 and 1889 :—

District.	No.	Collectorate.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths from other Causes.					
				Mean for ten years from 1879 to 1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,237,231	956	0·80	1,198	0·97	1,849	1·49
	2	Násik	781,206	2,100	2·72	3,174	4·06	4,065	5·20
	3	Thána	807,367	1,851	2·27	2,657	3·29	2,070	2·56
	4	Bombay	773,196	12,164	16·28	12,592	16·29	13,045	16·87
	5	Kolába	482,830	1,412	3·09	1,519	3·15	1,602	3·32
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	751,228	2,984	3·95	3,981	5·30	4,458	5·93
	7	Poona	900,621	3,120	3·46	3,982	4·42	4,379	4·86
	8	Sholápur	582,487	2,657	4·36	2,420	4·15	3,533	6·07
	9	Sátára	1,062,350	3,349	3·15	4,312	4·06	4,531	4·27
	10	Ratnágiri	997,090	4,923	4·92	5,473	5·49	6,389	6·41
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	864,014	5,141	5·85	5,208	6·03	5,498	6·36
	12	Dhárwár	882,907	4,680	5·18	6,146	6·96	6,159	6·98
	13	Bijápur...	638,493	2,605	3·86	2,494	3·90	3,157	4·94
	14	Kánara	421,840	3,702	8·88	3,975	9·42	4,395	10·42
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	614,198	1,654	2·70	1,999	3·25	1,978	3·92
	16	Broach	326.930	744	2·24	1,302	3·98	1,297	3·97
	17	Kaira	804,800	1,534	1·92	3,557	4·42	3,401	4·22
	18	Panch Maháls... ...	255,479	101	0·40	103	0·40	113	0·44
	19	Ahmedabad	856,324	2,911	3·42	3,630	4·24	3,665	4·27
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	478,688	1,272	2·72	1,486	3·10	1,324	2·77
	21	Hyderabad	754,624	570	0·76	457	0·61	480	0·64
	22	Thar and Parkar ...	203,344	155	0·78	176	0·87	155	0·77
	23	Shikárpur	852,986	326	0·39	362	0·42	441	0·52
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	124,181	58	0·50	81	0·65	60	0·48

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,081,830	18,483	4·64	21,140	5·18	22,631	5·54
Central do. do.	4,293,776	17,033	3·93	20,168	4·69	23,290	5·42
Southern do. do.	2,807,254	16,128	5·61	17,823	6·35	19,209	6·84
Eastern Gujarát do. do.	2,857,731	6,944	2·44	10,591	3·71	10,454	3·66
Sind do. do.	2,413,823	2,381	1·00	2,562	1·06	2,460	1·02
Total ...	16,454,414	60,969	3·72	72,284	4·39	78,044	4·74

Deaths since 1878.

99. The number of deaths registered from other causes in each year since 1878 was as follows :—

Years.	Number of Deaths from other causes.	Years.	Number of Deaths from other causes.
1878	75,642	1884	61,625
1879	59,467	1885	68,788
1880	49,736	1886	56,388
1881	55,522	1887	68,883
1882	56,164	1888	72,284
1883	60,829	1889	78,044

SECTION VII.

GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

This section has been omitted from this report and will appear separately, *vide* Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 4357, dated 19th October 1889.

SECTIONS VIII & IX.

SANITARY WORKS.

MILITARY AND CIVIL.

All available information under these sections has been thrown into tabular forms and will be found in Appendices Nos. III and IV, as directed in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 3393, General Department, dated 28th September 1888.

SECTION X.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

Drainage, Marine Lines, Bombay.

100. The sanitary condition of the Marine Lines having been the subject of constant complaint for the last two years, Government were pleased to appoint a Committee of which I was a member to consider and report on the whole question and suggest remedial measures—*vide* Government Resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 192 M. W. 1385 of 1889. During our first inspection, we found a stoppage between man-holes $\frac{1}{12}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$, the obstruction being mainly due to tree-roots, which penetrated at the joints and had actually broken the sockets of one of the pipes. Below No. 41, Marine Lines, the sewage was almost stagnant and its level in the man-hole was in some cases considerably above the top of the sewer. There was a thick scum on the surface in places and a certain amount of deposit, which increased towards the Queen's Road. This unsatisfactory state of the drains was attributed to defective pumping at Love Grove, where a deposit 4′ deep had formed in the main sewer near the outfall.

101. A résume of the recommendations is given in the orders of Government on the report—*vide* Government Resolution No. 299 M. W. 2035 of 1889—and is as follows :—

(1) The immediate improvement of house drains and their fittings for all the quarters and the completion of the project already sanctioned by Government for flushing and ventilating these drains.

(2) The immediate improvement of the municipal sewer in the Marine Lines, due precautions being taken to deal with tree-roots, &c.

(3) The early and thorough improvements of the Marine Lines' sewer to the sea-outlet which should be maintained in thoroughly efficient order, ample pumping power being provided to meet all contingencies.

(4) The charcoal screens to be removed from the man-holes in the Marine Lines.

(5) Establishment to be provided to carefully look after the house-drains and connections.

(6) The removal of superfluous vegetation in the Marine Lines and the restriction of future vegetation to lawns or to dwarf shrubs and plants.

(7) The improvement of drainage and water supply arrangements in the new quarters on proposals approved by the Committee.

(8) The removal of present temporary huts in the Marine Lines and the substitution of permanent upper-storied quarters.

(9) The provision of more flushing tanks for sewers and the use of all flushing tanks at least once in the 24 hours.

(10) Experiments to be tried in regard to the ventilation of the sewers.

(11) Arrangements to be made for maintaining a record showing the state of the sewers.

(12) The drainage system should, it is suggested, be completed as soon as possible.

102. As the drainage of the Marine Lines is necessarily affected by the condition of the general system of drainage in course of being carried out in Bombay, it may not be out of place to mention that hitherto the pipe drains have been laid without a foundation of concrete or any bedding whatever beyond the cuttings of the different soils which they traverse throughout the city. Whether these soils will support the pipes at their proper level permanently is a question of considerable importance. Some of the firmer and harder soils will, no doubt, support the drains, but the ground in Bombay is not uniform in its nature and composition and cannot therefore be expected to bear up the pipes evenly and uniformly for an indefinite period. Then there is the effect of the superincumbent earth and vibration from traffic on the sockets of fragile earthen-ware pipes

unsupported by a proper bedding, the risk of future choking of the drains and its results and the trouble and expenses of re-placing the broken portions. I have asserted that it is wrong in principle to lay pipe drains without a concrete foundation and consider I am supported by Mr. Baldwin Latham and Dr. Parkes. The former authority states at page 199 of his Sewerage, 2nd edition, "for, if not properly bedded, every pipe becomes a girder supported at both ends, and the pipes are liable to failure from the effect of the weight of the superincumbent earth as was found in some early sewer works to be the case." At page 275, also, Mr. Baldwin Latham points out the importance of properly bedding pipes, presumably he means concrete foundation, although he mentions an instance of bad soil where wood had to be used under the pipes. Page 276.

It is a well-known fact that the subsoil in Bombay is water-logged for several months of the year and last September the pipe-sewer in the Marine lines was found in several places submerged in subsoil water.

Dr. Parkes in his Manual of Practical Hygiene, 6th edition, page 366, puts the matter beyond any doubt or question. He says—"Laying of drains: They should be laid very carefully on concrete in all soils. Sometimes in very loose soils even piling for the depth of a foot must be used besides the concrete. When pipes are not laid on a good foundation, leakage is sure to occur sooner or later and the final expense is far more than the first outlay would have been. The greatest care must be taken in laying and jointing the pipes and in testing them afterwards to make sure they are water-tight. In a wet soil a good plan is to have a firm basis or *invert block* which is itself perforated to carry off subsoil water and to put the drain over this as in the plan of Messrs. Brooke and Son of Huddersfield." It is unnecessary to add any further remarks beyond recording that the above opinions are unanswerable and conclusive on the subject of laying of drains and that the method adopted in Bombay differs from them inasmuch as the pipe sewers are without concrete foundations.

Unsatisfactory municipal conservaney arrangements.

103. During the course of my inspection of municipal towns, I have frequently had occasion to remonstrate with several of the Municipal authorities regarding the unsatisfactory state of their conservancy arrangements and the paucity of their bhangis. In some instances, the replies to my strictures were that the staff of sweepers and expenditure were as much as could be borne by the Municipal income. This led to my looking more closely into the matter, and discovering that large sums of money are yearly spent by Municipal Bodies on what is termed "road watering" and "road cleaning" establishments, in some cases much in excess of what is for instance expended on conservancy. I do not by any means under-rate in a sanitary respect, the importance of cleaning and watering roads when not overdone, but I distinctly affirm that these operations are less urgent than those of conservancy and drainage. As a rule, all animal droppings are rapidly removed from the roads by children and women and dried for fuel, leaving little that is offensive for the sweeper's broom, yet a large staff is maintained who constitute in reality a nuisance dangerous to health from the clouds of dust that they raise on the public roads. I should think the removal of the "blinding" from the metal in this manner would prove injurious to the roads, and so induce some one to insist on road scavengers merely removing animal and vegetable refuse. The rapid and thorough removal of nightsoil and sullage from towns is a prime necessity and has the most important bearing on the health of the public, yet, as will be shown, some Municipal administrations consider the cleanliness of their roads of much greater consequence if one may judge by their returns, which it is hoped, are probably not all accurate in this respect. As the municipal statements however are submitted to the Government of India according to the forwarding letter of the Commissioner, Southern Division No. $\frac{P}{1364}$, dated 14th November 1888, it may not be considered irrelevant on my part to bring to notice that Statement No. II shows that in the Southern Division during 1887-88 road cleaning cost Rs. 43,037-14-6½, whilst only Rs. 29,186-5-11 were expended on conservancy.

104. The following statements are taken from the Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1887-88, which is the latest available, and show the Municipalities whose road cleaning expenditure exceeds the cost of conservancy. The establishments of these Corporations evidently require revision if their drainage and conservancy

are to be improved, which must be done in the interests of *salus populi*, even if road cleaning and watering are to a certain extent neglected.

Northern Division.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Income in 1887-88.	Road watering.	Road cleaning.	Conservancy.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad ..	Dholka	12,794 6 1	423 0 0	1,537 6 10	920 15 0
Kaira	Kaira..	12,154 3 4	428 5 3	1,181 4 8	980 12 6
	Nadiád	25,685 0 9	1,238 10 9	2,791 12 9	1,464 7 4
Panch Mahals ...	Godhra	7,997 15 4	349 7 1	977 12 1	7 7 3
	Dohad	9,861 9 1	.....	894 0 0	462 15 6
Broach	Broach	83,850 2 11	4,863 15 11	7,446 14 3	2,240 5 0
	Anklesvar	15,465 0 9	1,750 8 2	1,540 7 8	.....
	Jambusar	9,061 12 5	789 7 6	808 15 4	535 4 11
Surat	Mándvi	5,914 4 4	311 6 0	475 2 9	108 7 4
	Thána	27,116 14 2	97 5 6	3,805 1 2	2,357 0 5
	Kurla	4,861 9 9	.....	1,937 4 3	409 10 2
Thána	Bándra	38,226 7 11	635 9 10	3,410 3 2	.....
	Bassein	12,416 14 11	55 14 1	908 14 10	499 2 6
	Máhim	4,861 10 6	.....	500 8 0	87 14 6
	Bhiwndi	14,533 3 0	.....	2,115 5 10	389 4 0

Central Division.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Income in 1887-88.	Road watering.	Road cleaning.	Conservancy.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednagar ...	Vámbori	3,200 2 11	.....	491 11 9	.....
	Amalner	5,152 14 5	.....	455 8 0	.....
	Párola	7,460 15 9	.....	822 15 5	.....
	Chopda	7,769 2 2	11 6 0	648 4 0	.....
	Shirpur	6,057 5 1	.....	790 4 3	.....
Khándesh ...	Sindkheda	2,001 15 7	.....	316 14 6	.....
	Betávad	2,429 0 11	.....	249 9 2	.....
	Sávda	7,706 3 11	3 14 0	618 1 2	24 11 0
	Yával	9,833 6 10	.....	784 10 7	.....
	Varangaon	2,092 4 9	.....	242 0 0	5 0 0
	Songhir	2,401 10 0	.....	195 1 0	.....
Násik	Málegaon	15,171 11 11	.....	1,641 12 4	1,305 9 1
	Sásvad	4,834 9 6	.....	572 12 0	.....
	Jejuri	7,231 15 8	.....	894 1 8	.....
Poona	Bárámati	5,396 14 9	78 3 0	810 4 6	371 2 6
	Indápur	3,100 2 5	.....	289 11 4	178 9 4
	Junnar	8,225 12 4	.....	541 8 6	.....
	Rahimatpur	2,163 13 5	.....	240 0 0	.....
Sátára	Karad	9,713 14 10	.....	534 12 0	.....
	Vita	2,030 5 9	.....	192 0 0	.....
Sholápur ..	Karmála	7,275 13 10	.....	702 11 2	.....
	Sángola	2,154 10 9	.....	146 0 0	79 9 9

Southern Division.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Income in 1887-88.	Road watering.	Road cleaning.	Conservancy.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum... ...	Nipáni	13,595 14 8	.....	1,794 5 6	.....
	Athni	10,078 13 10	.....	1,270 13 3	1,141 6 6
	Gokák...	7,240 15 9	.....	2,120 1 1	850 10 5
	Saundatti-Yellama ...	14,103 10 1	.....	922 7 4	251 0 0
	Yamkanmardi ...	1,969 9 0	.....	375 8 2	.....
Dhárwár... ...	Dhárwár	30,288 14 9	.....	3,467 7 5	2,872 11 3
	Hubli	48,263 10 ½	121 13 4	6,797 3 8	2,825 9 10
	Gadag-Betgiri ...	22,529 13 8	.....	2,551 13 1	597 10 5
	Navalgund	6,155 2 0	.....	904 2 2	.....
	Yamnur	5,782 11 8	109 12 3	.....	.....
	Nargund	5,338 9 4	.....	402 3 11½	.....
	Ránebennur	6,901 3 0	.....	950 14 0	91 13 6
	Gudguddápur ...	1,133 9 9	.....	.....	.....
	Byádgi	4,925 9 0	.....	468 0 0	.....
	Háveri	3,382 5 4	.....	746 11 2	.....
Bijápur	Bágalkot	16,501 3 9	24 9 0	2,302 9 11	458 14 10
	Ilkal	6,844 6 3	.....	1,029 3 10	179 0 6
	Bijápur	25,929 10 11	224 1 1	3,058 4 11	674 4 8
Kánara	Kumta	18,951 6 2	257 2 4	944 11 10	345 12 10
	Gokarn	1,467 12 2	31 2 0	171 1 5	31 9 0
	Vengurla	19,401 6 9	863 13 5	1,240 9 5	.....
Ratnágiri ...	Rájápur	8,206 10 8	.....	342 5 5	55 15 11
	Chiplún	10,193 15 1	155 13 9	1,375 2 5	.....
	Dápoli...	1,650 2 5	.....	249 8 0	7 1 1
	Roha Astami... ...	5,277 14 11	.....	265 1 4	.....
Kolába	Mahád	8,041 3 3	142 11 10	777 0 8	359 7 9
	Panvel	10,599 8 2	.....	1,089 1 6	591 15 11
	Uran	7,745 9 6	.....	989 5 4	406 9 9

Sind Division.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Income in 1887-88.	Road watering.	Road cleaning.	Conservancy.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Karáchi	Keti Bandar	6,652 0 4	.....	384 8 0	333 0 5
Hyderabad... ...	Hyderabad	1,24,700 11 10	5,598 7 9	13,083 14 3	1,030 0 0
Shikárpur ...	Shikárpur	82,251 4 5	3,857 10 1	7,713 15 11	2,474 14 10
	Sukkur	1,21,751 14 5	4,166 8 0	7,614 15 0	6,894 14 10
	Rhori	13,401 8 4	128 5 8	2,089 14 1	242 9 8
	Lárkhána	26,969 8 8	276 11 3	2,629 6 5	2,578 1 6
	Kambar	7,473 2 1	72 0 0	1,099 1 4	858 9 0
Upper Sind	Rato-dero	4,129 8 3	72 0 0	846 2 6	408 7 0
	Jacobabad	36,005 4 0	424 5 2	3,317 12 5	2,823 1 0

Poona.

105. On the occasion of my inspection in October, the level of the subsoil water in Sukarwar Peth was within 3 feet of the surface. This fact speaks for itself as regards its bearing on the health of the inhabitants of such a large and populous city as Poona. An improved system of drainage is an urgent necessity. The damp shows conspicuously in the walls of houses in several places.

The privies were being repaired here and there, but no improvements made such as disconnecting them from the dwelling-houses. I saw no model or standard pattern as might be expected that the Municipality should insist on carrying out when pulling down or renewing the old ones. What has been done in this respect therefore may be regarded as waste of labour and money. The new market latrine was in a filthy state, the floor low and broken, and although water is laid on by means of a pipe, a bullock bhisty came round with water to wash the iron receptacles. I saw a new latrine in course of construction. There was no proper plinth or platform of impermeable material such as stone slabs cemented or asphalte and there was the usual abominable cesspit which can never be thoroughly cleaned out. All foul water and sullage which cannot be run into properly constructed drains should be caught in receptacles on the surface. I came across a boy with a small empty bag, which had contained disinfecting powder that he had been distributing in homœopathic fashion.

One of the dustbins which also was made the receptacle for nightsoil was placed against an aqueduct shaft.

The mutton market and slaughter-house in the same ward were in a foul condition, there being no flushing arrangements. The walls were very filthy, probably they have not been white-washed since they were built. All markets, slaughter-houses and latrines should be lime-washed twice a year.

The method of distribution of the Poona water supply by means of open cisterns is objectionable and dangerous to health, being liable to contamination from surrounding buildings, washing of vessels, persons and clothes.

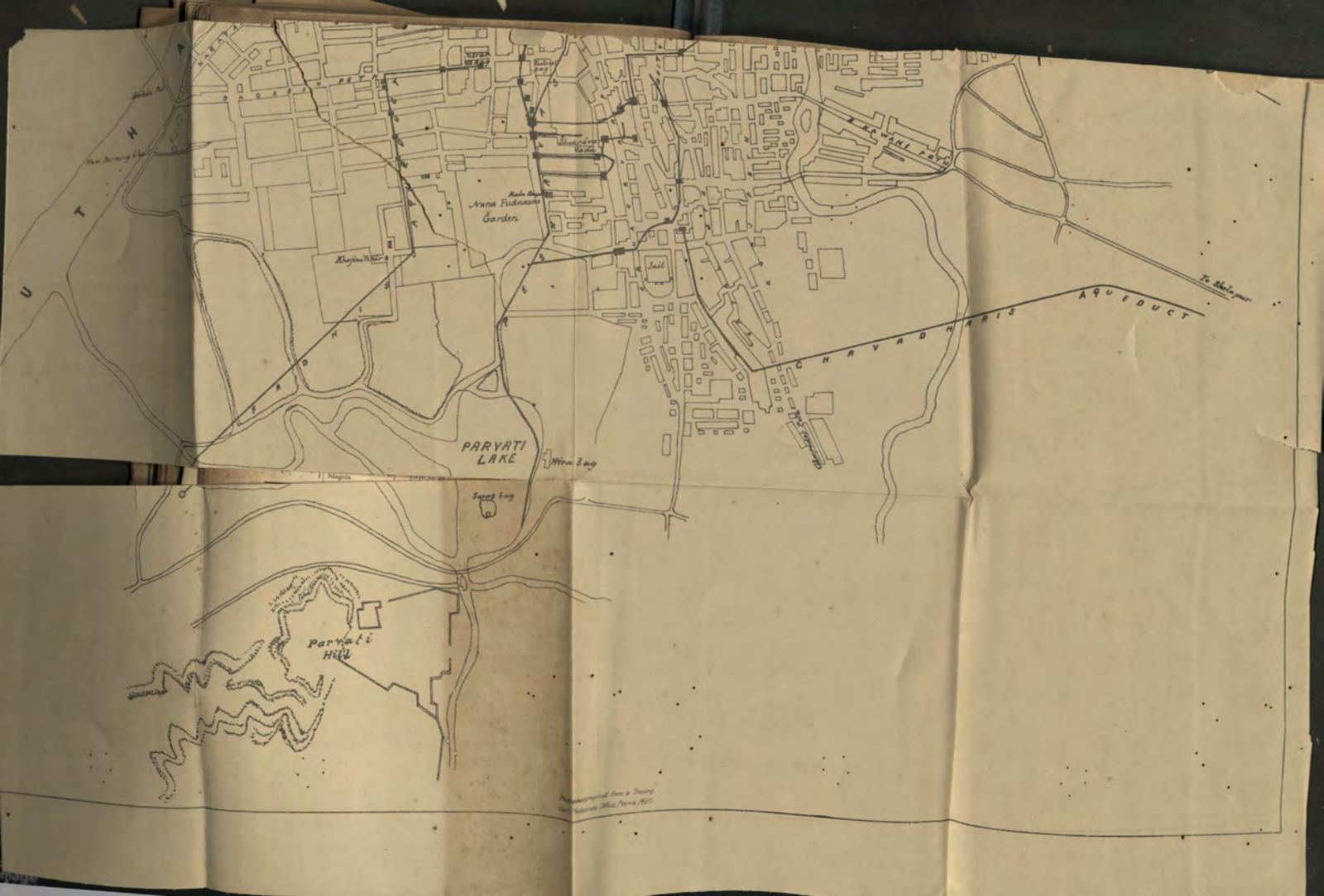
Stand-pipes would be safer and an improvement on the present system.

There is also danger to health in the number of sources exclusive of the Kurrukwasla supply which are not filtered and subject to pollution in the course of their distribution from gutters, drains and houses.

The accompanying sketch shows the course of the four subsidiary sources of water-supply still used in Poona City and also indicates the different sewer-crossings which are constructed of masonry, and increases the danger from direct sewage-pollution. When crossing sewers and nullahs the water should be conveyed in iron-pipes, but as it is impossible to protect these ordinary masonry channels from pollution from subsoil water, it would be better to cut them off and utilize the water for irrigation purposes outside the city limits, relying entirely on the Mutha Canal supply which should be carefully filtered. The water-supply from all sources is supposed to be about 17 gallons per head daily, which in addition to irrigation in and around the city and without a proper system of drainage has rendered the subsoil damp and unhealthy for several years past.

The covered gutters are a source of danger to health and should be replaced by open saucer-shaped drains. The iron pipes used for conveying sullage from

ITY OF POONA.
Scale of one furlong to an Inch
Yards
Reference
sewer crossings
Aqueducts
Bhamburda
Wellesly bridge
Sudge's Court
Railway Bridge
G.I.P. Railway
Railway Station
Kumbhar Ves Bharan
Sharwar vada
Rastes Vada
R. Catholic Chapel
Nana Pudnavis Garden
Jail
Lakdi Pul
Hen Burning Ghat
PARVATI LAKE
Hira bag
To Sholapur
CHAVADHARIS AQUEDUCT
RASTES AQUEDUCT
MUTHA RIVER



Nana Fudnavis Garden
Jail
PARVATI LAKE
Hira bag
Saras bag
Parvati Hill
CHAVADHARIS AQUEDUCT
To Shilapur

houses to cesspits and drains act like so many spouts of retorts in carrying noxious gases to rooms being generally untrapped and ærially disconnected.

There is a scheme in hand for improving the Sudder Bazár drainage which has been in an unsatisfactory state for some years. When completed it is hoped the outfall will join that of the city drainage and the sewage if possible utilized in irrigating land on the left bank of the river below cantonments. After filtration through soil the effluent might safely be drained into the river.

Sholápur.

106. The water-supply is satisfactory. The only improvements required are filtering, and covering in the "Percival Reservoir," which it is hoped will be done when funds are available for the purpose.

The conservancy arrangements are defective and unsatisfactory in many respects. A new night-soil depôt is an urgent necessity and I have with the Secretary inspected a plot of ground to the north of the city on the right bank of the Canal which will suit the purpose admirably. The night soil should be buried here *in deep pits*, a little earth being daily sprinkled over the soil, which after a few months becomes converted into a black mould fit for immediate use as manure. The present depôt besides being dangerously near the town is most offensive, having been in use for many years. The ground is supersaturated and sodden with filth which should be removed and the fields cultivated. Poudrette-making should be abandoned as it has never been a success owing to the difficulty of supplying ashes in proper and sufficient quantity and the costliness of production. It is much safer and more economical to bury the ordure in deep pits which can be covered over when full and sold to cultivators *in situ*.

All the old masonry latrines which it is impossible to clean thoroughly from faulty construction and long use should be replaced by new ones on the standard plan with raised impermeable plinths. The number of night-soil carts is insufficient and metal buckets would be an improvement on the filthy baskets used by the bhangis. Surface refuse and sweepings should be more thoroughly and speedily removed than is at present done. More latrine accommodation is necessary on the outskirts to the north and east of the City, where perhaps a simple enclosure covered with 2 feet of dry earth might be found to answer as well as more expensive structures, there being open spaces in these quarters.

107. The drainage has been vastly improved of late years, but much in this respect remains yet to be done, and what has been completed requires greater attention than is at present given to the matter to keep it in working order. Many of the gutters are covered over and consequently it is impossible to keep them clean. Sullage and waste water stagnate in a great portion of the open gutters, but this could easily be kept in motion by a certain amount of flushing by carts at the higher levels and dead ends and hand labor in removing obstructions. The bed of the "Lendki Nulla" requires improving, and I would strongly recommend the utilization of its contents in irrigating the fields to the north of the town which could be done by simple gravitation. No position could be more favourable than that of Sholápur for establishing a sewage farm, and I hope the spirit of progress and enterprise will induce the Municipality to undertake this project at an early date. The cultivation of guinea grass alone for fodder would yield a considerable return for the labor and outlay besides other crops.

108. The scheme for draining the fort-ditch is, I understand, to be taken in hand this year, and as it includes the construction of a bathing and washing platform and the utilization of the waste water in irrigating a plot of land in the vicinity, it is hoped that it will be a success on sanitary grounds and also financially. Trees should be planted round the stand-posts to absorb the waste-water. The markets require paving and white-washing. The under growth in the forest reserve and the want of free flow in the nullah running through it are apt to become a source of malaria to the inhabitants of the station. Prickly pear requires removal in several localities. There are very objectionable clumps round the Temple to the north of the Sideshwar Tank. Intra-mural burial of the dead should be prohibited. The carrying on of offensive trades such as those of dyers, potters, and lime-burners inside the city ought to be forbidden. Brick-kilns should not be permitted within municipal limits owing to the nuisance they cause by the burning of animal refuse, litter, and sweepings in them. All cattle-enclosures should be

paved and drained. Latrines are required for the Police Lines and the village of Tiragaon. The conservancy arrangements in the Morarji Goculdas Mill is most unsatisfactory and demands immediate attention.

109. I had the pleasure of meeting the Municipal Commissioners in their office, and explained to them the different matters that attracted my attention during my inspection of the city, more especially how to remedy defects in the conservancy and drainage arrangements which are the most urgent subjects.

The Municipality is fortunate in having such an intelligent and energetic Engineer and Secretary as Mr. Nusserwanji Cursetji Setna, whose experience is invaluable to them. Edulji, the Sanitary Inspector, is an active and hardworking man, but his position is a difficult one owing to the majority of the Sub-Inspectors being Brahmins, who will not touch privy or latrine doors to see that they are kept clean by the bhangis.

I recommended the employment of Mahomedans for such duties as those of Conservancy Inspectors, and hope the Municipality will carry out my suggestions in this respect.

Bijápur.

110. No improvements have been made in the water-supply or drainage during the year. The Torweh aqueduct was obstructed between Nawa Bagh well and the Darbar Gund, sweet clear sparkling water overflowing freely and running to waste at the former well, whilst the water in the wells lower down the channel had become scanty and undrinkable owing to the interruption. The aqueduct where obstructed should have been cleared and repaired without loss of time, but the Municipality cannot interfere in the matter as the water-works are in charge of the Public Works Department. The inhabitants were suffering from the accidental break in the channel.

111. One additional bhangi has been taken on since last year bringing the strength to 5, two of whom are women, which can hardly be considered sufficient for the necessities of an estimated population of 16,000. It is proposed to move the latrines to the more crowded parts of the town and provide the open parts with trenches and proper screens. An opportunity is to be taken to revise the establishment by increasing the number of bhangis and reducing that of the road-sweepers, an arrangement which is very desirable. The disproportion in the strength of the road-cleaning establishment which number 45 and cost Rs. 3,719 annually, and that of the 5 bhangis on whom Rs. 346 only are spent, is manifest, and should have been altered long ago. Owing to the heavier rainfall, the ground inside the walls is quite overrun with what is locally known as the "Famine weed," the seed of which is supposed to have been imported mixed with food grain during the famine. Surgeon-Major Peters, the Civil Surgeon, informs me the correct name of the weed is "Gingotia". When dry, I would recommend setting fire to it as the speediest and most economical method of getting rid of it and purifying the surface at the same time. All the drainage channels should be kept free from obstruction in order to give free and rapid exit to storm-water and carry off the leakage from the several old aqueducts and cisterns, which increase the dampness of the sub-soil in the lower quarter of the town.

Gadag Betgiri.

112. The sanitary state of this important and growing place is not what it should be, considering the means at the disposal of the Municipality, and the fact of its being a busy railway junction. On the occasion of my visit last year, improvements were promised as regards drainage, conservancy, and water-supply, but it is disappointing to find that with the exception of entertaining 4 additional bhangis nothing has been done.

113. The Chairman and Mamlatdar, who accompanied me during my inspection of both towns, did not seem to be aware that there were cesspits within a few feet of their drinking wells, and that the open and covered gutters contained stagnant putrid sewage, and house-sullage, until this was pointed out to them as well as to the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, who also was present. The conservancy arrangements are most defective and inadequate, the consequence being that the nullahs and open ground are freely used for the purposes of

nature. Trench latrines in suitable places, an increase in the number of bhangis (there being only 9), a couple of night soil carts, improving the gutters by making them of proper gradients, connecting them by means of concrete and cement into open U-shaped drains and clearing out that most offensive dhoby's ditch are urgent necessities. The annual expenditure on road-sweeping (40 sweepers) was 2,794 Rs., whilst that on conservancy was only Rs. 645. If these items were transposed and proper supervision exercised in carrying out drainage and conservancy, the inhabitants would soon realise the benefit to their comfort and health that would follow.

Hubli.

114. The sanitary condition of this large and increasing town is unsatisfactory. The strength of the conservancy establishment should be doubled and the road-cleaning department, which, at present, costs twice as much as the conservancy branch, might be reduced numerically with advantage. There are 90 road-sweepers mostly women whose monthly pay is Rs. 1-8-0 each, for which sum it is not reasonable to expect much labour. It would be better to engage a smaller number of road-sweepers, pay them better, and exact more work from them.

More latrines are required, trenches in the outskirts and a certain number of the standard plan latrines in the more crowded parts of the town. The drainage is very bad and requires immediate attention before the introduction of the proposed water-supply, otherwise the latter may prove detrimental instead of being beneficial to the health of the inhabitants. The present deep and unsuitable gutters may possibly be improved after careful levelling by converting them into U-shaped drains by means of concrete and cement. The waste water and sullage could then be utilized in irrigating fields below the town.

The mutton market requires cleaning, paving, and ventilating.

Dhárwár.

115. The well sunk at Mudial at considerable expense should have been covered in and the surrounding ground kept free from surface filth and refuse. As the shed and engineer's house are at present unoccupied, the place is resorted to for natural purposes by the distillery labourers. The well is also used by the villagers for watering cattle and other purposes from which there is risk of contamination.

The drainage from the distillery should not be allowed to pollute the nullah, but be diverted to the fields directly behind the building and utilized for irrigation purposes in growing crops, grass and vegetables all the year round. The distillery ground and surface round the well are in a filthy condition and the same remarks apply to the unpaved yard and premises generally. No sweeper is kept by the Contractor or Customs Department, although there are about 50 people employed about the institution besides a police guard. The drainage of Dhárwár is most defective. The covered gutters on which fruit and vegetables are exposed for sale are especially dangerous to health as they are choked with putrid filth and sullage which pollute the soil, air, and food in their vicinity. All the gutters should be open, and as they appear to be unnecessarily deep, proper levels should be taken and they should be converted into U-shaped drains by means of concrete and cement. If this were done, the sullage might be profitably applied to land below the town by simple gravitation.

116. The eleven bhangis employed by the Municipality are utterly inadequate for the work to be done, hence the filthy condition of the public latrines. The strength of the conservancy establishment should be increased and that of the road-cleaning department (46) reduced, the cost of the latter being in excess of the former. Sanitary reform in Dhárwár cannot be expected to progress so long as Municipal Commissioners continue to use pit-privies in their own houses and defend the custom on the score of its antiquity. Under the present régime, however, the Civil Surgeon being President of the Municipality, there are hopes of sanitary improvements making more rapid advances and being better appreciated by the inhabitants.

Belgaum.

117. The lower part of the town near the Railway and in the neighbourhood of the Post Office, where cholera generally prevails during an epidemic season, is very damp and foul, and

nothing has been done to improve its condition, although last year I especially drew the attention of the Municipal Commissioners, who went round with me to this spot.

This insanitary region lies between the Fort and Camp, and is daily traversed by a number of troops, who are not aware of the risk to their health and lives they incur by passing through it. If they were, they would always come and go by the high road round the Court-house.

118. No attempts have been made to improve the surface drainage or open up the closed gutters, which are choked with filth and would be better exposed to the sun and air. Numerically the staff of 57 bhangis should be sufficient to keep the town clean, but the state of the latrines and privies that I inspected with one of the Municipal Commissioners disclosed an utter want of supervision and gross and culpable neglect. Both the mutton and beef markets were most filthy and the cesspit of the slaughter-house was reeking with blood and ordure that had not been disturbed for several days. The markets should be lime-washed twice a year. The beef market according to the statement of one of the butchers had not been white-washed for three years.

The surroundings of the Municipal and private wells are not kept as clean as might be desirable. Cow-dung was being dried for fuel on a plot of ground above and close to one of the former wells, which I pointed out to one of the Municipal Commissioners. Pit-privies have been abolished, but large quantities of cattle dung are stored in pits for manuring purposes and this practice must saturate the ground with filth and so indirectly contaminate the wells from which the inhabitants derive their drinking water. It would be better to keep the fort ditch dry if possible all the year round. When I visited it, the water was stagnant and polluted by the washing of clothes and animals.

119. Belgaum is a marked instance of a town whose sanitary arrangements have been apparently for some years solely entrusted to the native Municipal Commissioners. Possibly this may have been done as an experiment, if so, it has turned out a dead failure and should be held up as a warning to similarly constituted bodies. The Belgaum Municipal Commissioners, in my opinion, have proved themselves absolutely incapable of attending to their responsible duties in regard to the sanitation of the town.

120. On my enquiring of the Vice-President, Chairman, and members whom I had the pleasure of meeting at their Municipal Hall, the reasons for such a discreditable state of affairs, the facts were admitted and want of unity among themselves confessed to be the cause. Cohesion must, therefore, be established by means of the Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and other officials being appointed members before any sanitary improvements can be effected.

Gokak Gang.

121. On my way from Belgaum, I inspected the Gokak Gang and jail there, the sanitary arrangements of which were satisfactory. I suggested ridge-ventilators being made in the Barracks in addition to the openings in the side-walls, and also that the prisoners should be supplied with kummerbunds to protect them from the cold in the mornings, by folding them round their bodies over their coats which are generally open.

Sátára.

122. The general distribution of the drinking water by means of open cisterns is liable to direct contamination from the washing of clothes and persons on the margins, and dust as well as filth being blown and washed into them.

A few stand-pipes have been erected but many more are required before the supply can be pronounced safe and satisfactory. The old masonry latrines with their cesspits are foul and sodden about the seats and foundations and some of them drain into the nullahs. The corrugated iron one, near the markets, is in a very dilapidated state, the floor being broken and saturated with filth. New latrines of the standard pattern with impermeable plinths on properly selected sites are urgently needed to replace the old ones, and this could be carried out by degrees as funds admit. Prickly pear and bushes on the nullah banks

should be removed as they afford shelter for committing nuisances. The ravines and nullahs which traverse the town should be kept as clean as possible and all the gutters opened up and kept clean and free from obstruction.

The meat-market requires cleaning and ventilating by loopholes, paving, lime-washing and to be provided with proper weather-boards. Its present condition indicates clearly that the bulk of the inhabitants are vegetarians. It might be expected that the vegetable market would be a model one. Such is not the case, however. The vegetables are exposed for sale on the open ground. Low, moveable, wooden platforms might easily be provided at a small cost as they could be made from empty boxes.

123. From a sanitary point of view, the situation of Sátára is a good one, and it is I believe a favorite health resort. No efforts should be spared by the Municipality to maintain the reputation of the town in this respect so as to attract and encourage people in search of health to live there permanently.

Jejuri.

124. About one hundred thousand pilgrims visit this place annually during the four fairs held in the months of January, April, November and December. There are only 4 bhangis entertained by the Municipality; no carts for removing filth. The ground below the town might be utilised as a sewage-farm, being very favourably situated for receiving the waste water from the cisterns, house-sullage, and night soil. The latrines lately constructed would have been excellent if cement only had been used about the seats, and an impermeable plinth two feet high, which is the first requisite of a latrine, had been provided. As the ground about them is not paved, it will soon get sodden and offensive and the mortar will absorb the ammonia of the urine. The covered gutters should be opened up and U-shaped open drains constructed. Holkar's tank should be surrounded by a low parapet a foot high with a gutter of cut-stone to carry off waste water and prevent pollution by surface impurities which are, at present, washed into the tank.

125. I think due care should be exercised that the revenue derived from the capitation tax levied from pilgrims at shrines like Pandharpur, Jejuri, Násik and other places should be primarily expended in improving the water supply, drainage, and conservancy of such towns. If this were done from year to year in an approved manner, there is every reason to hope that epidemic cholera would be less prevalent and fatal at places of pilgrimage than is unhappily the case. I presume the chief reason for levying a poll-tax at shrines is for the purpose of maintaining cleanliness and carrying out sanitary improvements for the benefit of both residents and visitors. Until a place of pilgrimage therefore is rendered perfectly healthy, nothing of the pilgrim-tax should be expended on other purposes, such as education for instance. The responsibilities of Municipalities of pilgrimage towns are much greater than those of ordinary towns, owing to the duties incumbent on them of preventing over-crowding of the pilgrims, observing cleanliness, and protecting as well as improving the water-supply.

Viramgám.

126. The scarcity of water referred to in my remarks on this town last year attained to a famine almost before the setting in of the rains, and must have had a very unfavourable effect on the health of the inhabitants as the exceptionally high death rate this year shows. Experiments are being made in sinking wells to the north-east of the town for the purpose of improving the drinking water supply, which, it is hoped, may prove successful.

In the meantime, the pavement round the few wells in use should be repaired and widened and a gutter provided to each and all of them to convey the waste water to the nearest trees instead of stagnating in offensive pools close to the wells. There is no drainage. All the sullage of each house and the urine of a large number of cattle soak into the foundations of the buildings. No attempts are made to carry liquid filth to a distance although a considerable quantity of it might be caught and removed in inexpensive receptacles, such as empty kerosine oil tins.

The conservancy arrangements require revision. The staff of bhangis is insufficient, being only half the number of the road sweepers. More latrines

are necessary especially in the neighbourhood of the cotton presses, the surface of the ground there being very foul and offensive. Some of the cactus hedges near the Railway station should be removed as they afford shelter for committing nuisances. I selected a site for a new night soil depôt to the east of the town where the filth is to be buried in deep pits with a daily sprinkling of earth till a demand for it as a manure arises amongst the cultivators. Much, if not all, of the sweepings and refuse is burnt inside the towns by potters. This should not be permitted as it pollutes the atmosphere. Potters, dyers and oil presses, of which there are a large number, should be removed outside the walls. There is a great deal of cotton cleaning done in the town, the air of which is saturated with fine dust and cotton refuse which predisposes to lung affections in the cold season. From a careful consideration of the matter on the spot, I am led to believe that to the cotton industry as carried on at Viramgám may be attributed a large share of the excessive mortality prevailing in the town. If the cotton were picked from the pods in the fields instead of in the people's small and ill-ventilated houses, it would be better for the health of the inhabitants.

127. The walls contribute to the accuracy of the mortal statistics as no dead body can be removed without passing through one of the five gates, but they prevent thorough perflation of the crowded parts of the town where the impure atmosphere stagnates.

It seems to me more respect should be shown to the ashes of the dead which lie in heaps on each side of a cart-track to the north of the town without any enclosure or protection.

As the filling in of the Gusaria tank inside the walls is beyond the means of the Municipality, efforts should be made to exclude flood-water from it by closing the opening in the wall by means of a gate. The stagnant offensive water in the tank has an injurious effect on the health of the inhabitants from the effluvia arising from it besides the probability of its being used by the poor and ignorant for drinking purposes.

Ahmedabad.

128. The progress of the new water-works and drainage scheme is slow, but it is hoped they will both be well in hand next year, the financial difficulties having been, to a great extent, surmounted. The waste-water from the five wells near the eastern gate leading to the Railway Station has rendered the surrounding ground filthy and offensive for which there is little excuse as it could easily be drained outside through the wall or utilized in irrigating trees or road-watering when fresh.

129. The extent to which the ground is polluted in many places would seem to indicate that more latrines and urinals are required. The former in the more open spaces of the city need only be simple enclosures with a couple of feet of dry earth in them and the latter should not be pits, but the urine caught on the surface in receptacles containing earth which should be replaced by similar ones when the fluid shows on the surface of the earth in the vessels in use. This earth should be valuable as manure for garden purposes owing to the amount of ammonia it contains. I observed vegetables exposed for sale on the ground and over gutters in which sullage stagnated and putrefied. The filthy condition of the shops, where meat is sold, is not creditable to one of the first cities in the Presidency. The butchers' stalls should be whitewashed at least twice a year and the meat dressed properly at the slaughter-house before being brought to the city. The boards on which the meat is placed and cut up should be carefully washed daily. I noticed the vegetable market was practically unoccupied, and think it would be better to convert it into a meat market than letting it remain vacant. I inspected some of the pit privies still in use and only cleaned out at intervals of many years, also several of the sullage cesspits which pollute the soil and air, and have come to the conclusion that were it not for the porous and sandy nature of the subsoil, the city would have been long ago uninhabitable. There is a limit however to the absorbing capacity of the soil and the boundary line in this respect has been exceeded in many of the most crowded parts of Ahmedabad. Drainage therefore and abolition of such abominations as pit-privies and cesspits are absolute necessities to the welfare, if not even the existence, of the inhabitants. It is surprising to find that such insanitary conditions have been allowed to remain unremedied so long.

130. The present conservancy and drainage arrangements at the Railway Station constitute a public nuisance dangerous to health. I inspected a plot of ground to the east of the Station with the President of the Municipality and Civil Surgeon, on which the sewage and sullage of that locality should be utilized in growing grass and vegetables.

Dyers and potters are still allowed to exercise their trades inside the city walls which should not be the case. The smoke arising from the potters' kilns in which all manner of refuse materials, animal and vegetable, are burnt is an intolerable nuisance injurious to health. I have had personal experience of the irritating nature of this smoke on lungs and eyes in the vicinity of the Delhi Gate on several evenings, and can therefore understand the baneful effects of breathing such an atmosphere for any length of time. The lime-kilns, although outside the walls, are dangerously near owing to the poisonous nature of the gases given off during the process of lime-burning.

131. The channels from which the roads are watered are mere furrows in the ground. From a sanitary point of view, it would be an improvement to construct them of masonry, besides the saving in water which at present soaks into the subsoil. I observed that many of the dustbins are in a dilapidated condition. The new ones should be on wheels to which a pole might be adjusted when full, driven off to the depôt and replaced by an empty one. This is the only way to ensure the complete removal of the rubbish, which becomes an offensive nuisance in a short time from rapid decomposition.

The method of disposal of the dead by burial in the sandy bed of the river below the city is a practice that does not commend itself on sanitary grounds. I observed some bodies partly exposed by wild animals, and crows picking at bones on the surface.

Nadiád.

132. I noticed a distinct improvement in the sanitary condition of this city since my visit and report last year. The ground round the wells has been cleaned and paved, and more attention has been paid to general surface cleanliness and the removal of manure heaps from the immediate neighbourhood of the houses. The cutting down of cactus hedges and filling in of hollows in close proximity to the doors remain still to be done. A commencement in this respect has however been made, and there are altogether marked signs of sanitary progress and activity which are encouraging. Some of the plots of ground set apart for natural purposes in the outskirts are so large that I suggested their being divided into two and cultivating each plot alternately once a year. The smaller plots should be covered with a couple of feet of loose sand which does not cake or consolidate after rain, and all should be screened by walls from the public roads.

Inside the town, latrines of the district pattern and urinals with receptacles on the surface are much needed in the more crowded parts. Pits for this purpose should be prohibited.

The surface drainage of the most crowded "pols" is an urgent necessity and should be taken in hand at an early date. Masonry bathing platforms might be constructed in convenient spots, and the waste water, house sullage and fluid excreta of the large number of cattle in the city led into adjoining fields and utilized for cultivation purposes. At present, all the fluid filth of men and animals soaks into the ground and this has saturated the subsoil with impurity to such an extent that all the wells inside the town are brackish and the water undrinkable. Offensive trades, such as those of potters and dyers, should be conducted outside the town and every effort should be made to abolish pit privies after latrine accommodation has been provided inside the city.

The channel for road watering from the well near the dispensary leading towards the Ahmedabad Gate should be constructed of masonry as the water at present soaks into the ground and stagnates in pools at the doors from obstruction by refuse. This would show the inhabitants the advantages of a proper system of surface drainage which it is hoped will shortly be taken in hand.

Broach.

133. The nightsoil depôt is in a more satisfactory condition than it was on the occasion of my visit last year. As refuse and sweepings are mixed with the ordure, the heap should

be kept burning. The chairman of the Municipality promised to make the experiment of using a portion of the town night-soil as manure on fields in order to show the cultivators its advantages and value in this respect. The conservancy arrangements are most imperfect. The carts are common open wooden structures only fit to convey sweepings, but quite unsuitable for carrying night-soil and there is no effort or pretence made to remove sullage and urine which putrefy in cesspits and privies. Public latrines are urgently required. Prickly pear should be cut down as it affords shelter for committing nuisances and harbours filth. Hollows should be filled up and surface cleanliness attended to. The markets require repairing and lime-washing twice a year. Potters and dyers should be removed outside the town and waste water should not be allowed to accumulate and stagnate near the wells. Some of the streets are watered to excess. The most crowded parts of the town should be opened up to admit of light and air gaining access to their occupants. I visited several cases of small-pox in the worst parts and had to bring the patients to the doors before I could see their condition. The fetid state of the air in these places was most offensive. Drainage is an urgent necessity, meantime the free use of fresh and strong disinfectants in pit privies and cesspits may be recommended as an alternative course until the Municipality remove the contents of such receptacles manually or by gravitation into fields below the town on the river bank where the sullage could be filtered through the soil and the effluent discharged into the Nerbudda.

Surat.

134. There is no improvement in the sanitary condition of this city with the exception perhaps of that portion of it which was burnt down last year where the streets are widened and pit-privies have been abolished. This quarter in every respect bears a most favourable comparison with the other parts of the town. The fire therefore although disastrous to property has not been altogether an unmixed evil.

I made several suggestions to the Municipal Commissioners in their office regarding improvements of the conservancy arrangements, more especially in connection with public latrines, urinals, dust-bins, gutters and markets which they promised to carry out. They also undertook to consider a systematic scheme of surface drainage which Mr. Rebsch, the Executive Engineer, who was present promised to help them in devising for the purpose of applying the sullage and waste water to land below the city. I visited "Nana Varucha," a spot 5 miles on the Tapti above the city where with Surgeon-Major Narimán, the Civil Surgeon, and Mr. Rebsch we took samples of the river water for examination by the Chemical Analyser. The influence of the tide, it is feared, will prevent this being selected as a site for pumping drinking water into the city, but this will be finally decided in May or beginning of June during spring tides and when the river is at its lowest by taking and testing other samples of the water. I have recommended that during the hot season some of the sweet water wells in the vicinity be tested as to the quantity of water they yield with a view to procuring a limited supply of drinking water from this source. If the river scheme be found impracticable, water for washing, flushing drains and extinguishing fires can easily be pumped up from the river at the Fort, where a pump is actually in use for irrigating the public garden on the river bank. Road watering is carried to excess in some parts of Surat, and taking into consideration the urgency of a drainage system the expenses incurred in road cleaning and watering seem disproportionately high.

Bulsár.

135. The sanitary condition of this town is very creditable to the Municipal Chairman, Assistant Surgeon Dadina, who has carried out many improvements during his tenure of office.

As most of the wells are fed by the tank and its water is used for drinking purposes, great care should be exercised in protecting it from pollution by men and animals. Some of the wells in the town are contaminated by soakage from sullage and house-drainage, which should be prevented by constructing a system of surface drainage that might discharge into fields below the town near the creek. Crops should be raised on this ground during the dry season. I made several suggestions with a view to the improvement of the conservancy and visited the night soil depôt, the ground set apart for which should be partly

cultivated as there happens to be a well on the plot and the filth could be profitably utilized as manure in growing sugar-cane, plantains and vegetables. It is curious to find a tax on light and air in force in this town. The window rate levied by the Municipality is evidently a revival of the law that existed in England for a time about half a century ago. It should be converted into a house-tax as light and air are not only indispensably necessary to existence, but are from their nature free gifts throughout the universe.

Bándra.

136. The water-supply of some of the villages composing this Municipality runs short in the hot season. Dhanda, for instance, which depends entirely on its wells; the rest of the town is more or less supplied with Vehar water in pipes. There is no drainage. The sullage and waste water soak into the ground round the houses. The channels provided for storm-water are very rude and inadequate for carrying off rain-water rapidly.

The conservancy arrangements are most defective and unsatisfactory, being apparently left to herds of swine, which in themselves, in my opinion, constitute a nuisance dangerous to health.

The most crowded part of Bándra which I inspected with Mr. Kané, the President, was disgustingly filthy. The foreshore is used freely for natural purposes and heaps of filth and rubbish are also deposited there.

137. Efforts should be made to clean the worst parts at once, and confine, if not altogether get rid of, the plague of pigs. These animals are no doubt valuable as human food, but allowed as they are at present to wander about the streets and foreshore fouling the surface, they are, in a sanitary respect, an unmitigated nuisance. The foreshore should be kept free from any filth which taints the sea-breeze. Latrines should be placed in convenient localities, the night-soil buried in deep pits to the east of Bándra and surface sweepings burnt on a properly selected night-soil depôt. Bándra is becoming thickly populated, but unless vigorous measures are adopted to observe cleanliness, the consequences to the health of the inhabitants may be disastrous. The markets should be more carefully looked after and whitewashed twice a year.

Thána.

138. The night-soil of this town is discharged from carts into the tidal creek, but care should be taken that this is done during ebb-tide only in order that the filth may be carried out to sea.

The sweepings used for reclamation purposes ought to be kept burning throughout the fair season, so as to convert the greater portion of the material into ashes, which make good soil.

The drainage of the town is very bad. Sullage and waste water stagnate and putrefy in the gutters and gullies. Some of the gutters are covered. They should all be opened out, cleaned and properly constructed. The Maswunda and Fort Tanks should be drained and converted into gardens, the stench from the former is particularly offensive. The markets are in a filthy state, and the condition of the slaughter-house is disgustingly loathsome.

More latrine accommodation is required for the upper part of the town. Pigs should be completely exterminated or forbidden within municipal limits, as they are allowed to wander about the streets they constitute an offensive nuisance.

139. The sanitary condition of Thána is decidedly worse than when I knew it 13 years ago. The cause of this may be attributed chiefly to want of a proper system of surface drainage which ought to have been provided before the introduction of the Pokrun water-supply.

Násik.

140. The night-soil depôt is in a better condition than when I last visited it. The making of poudrette entails a loss to the Municipality owing to the demand for manure being so limited. A more economical plan therefore would be to bury the filth in deep pits and sprinkle earth over it daily until the contents are within a couple of feet of the surface when the pit should be closed.

The extent to which the surface is fouled would seem to indicate that additional latrine and urinal accommodation is required. The masonry dust-bins in use are most unsuitable and should be replaced by moveable structures on wheels. The market should be more carefully looked after, and whitewashed twice a year.

141. Brick-kilns in which large quantities of sweepings are burnt have been established on the river-bank immediately above the town as if the Godáveri at Násik were not supersaturated with filth in a pre-eminent degree by the drainage of the town which is still under consideration. The drainage of that part of the town on the left bank of the river (Panchwatti) might be undertaken as an experiment and the sullage utilized on fields on the river-bank below. The drains could be flushed thoroughly by the Aruna stream, which joins the Rámkhund, and, if necessary, by the Wágbádi nala which flows into the river below Náro Shunkar's Temple. The ground proposed to be used as a sewage-farm should first be drained deeply and then divided into 4 plots. Each plot should be irrigated with sewage for 6 hours and allowed to rest for 18 hours in order to absorb the sewage.

The site above Sunder Náráyan's Temple opposite the Satti gate, where it has been proposed to build a combined bridge and dam, is too near the town. The river receives a portion of the drainage at this spot and besides impurities are washed into it directly above this locality.

Igatpuri.

142. The ground round the principal well in this place has been allowed to get into a filthy state by means of the accumulation of waste water which might easily have been drained to a distance and utilized in watering trees. The same remark applies in a minor degree to the well at the dharmshála, the waste water from which could be disposed of in a small flower garden in the compound. This well is supplied by a pipe from the railway reservoir.

Additional latrine accommodation is required especially in the Kacheri quarters. The latrines should be of the district pattern; the few iron ones in use are far too expensive. Surface cleanliness is not as well attended to as it should be, considering the strength of the conservancy establishment. The chief scavenger is the annual monsoon flood which washes the filth in the nálas down the ghâts and makes the place habitable. It appears the sanitary supervision of the place is entirely entrusted to the Mámlatdár, who is Municipal Chairman, and has to do the revenue and judicial work of the táluka besides. On my asking him to meet me at the Municipal Office with some of the members of the Municipality to consult about improving the sanitary condition of the town, he said it would be needless calling the members by means of a circular as no one would attend. The Inspector of nuisances should be a trained and experienced man, and if the members of the Municipality took more interest in their duties they would look after him. The cleanliness of the markets is utterly neglected. The dust-bins are never thoroughly emptied and are consequently offensive. They should be placed on wheels and removed when full. The present masonry and metal enclosures are most unsuitable. Disinfectants should be freely used in cesspits and drains that cannot be kept thoroughly clean. It is impossible for the Mámlatdár to look after the sanitation of the town in addition to his other duties. This should be done by one of the European residents.

Lonávli.

143. The sanitary condition of this place is very unsatisfactory. There is neither a properly constructed night-soil cart, nor latrines of a suitable pattern in convenient places for the use of the inhabitants; hence the fouling of the wood, which ought to be kept free from filth on account of the grateful shade it affords and its attraction to visitors. I recommended the use of trench-latrines on the outskirts of the wood and strict attention to surface cleanliness, sullage and waste water to be received in empty kerosine-oil tins and removed in an air-tight cart to the night-soil depôt. There is unfortunately no demand for nightsoil as manure. The state of the meat market indicates utter disregard of ordinary cleanliness. One of the municipal commissioners has been permitted to construct drains from his house and latrines with cesspit within a few feet of a stand-pipe from which a large

number of people draw their drinking water. Two years ago he was warned to my own knowledge not to carry his drains so near the water-pipe, and I received numerous complaints from his neighbours on the subject; yet he appears to have defied all authority. This man's drainage system and arrangements are a standing nuisance dangerous to the health of the people in the busiest thoroughfare in Lonávli. It is to be regretted that the Railway Company do not agree to give more drinking water to the people for which the Municipality are willing to pay, as it would be a distinct gain and advantage to the Company to improve the health of the town in which so many of their employés live. From the heavy rainfall and position of the storage reservoir, it is impossible that the supply of water will run short. The G. I. P. Railway can therefore afford to be generous in this matter to the poor natives of Lonávli.

Khandála.

144. There are no sanitary arrangements whatever in this large village near which there is the sanitarium for European troops. This is a matter deserving attention. The tank should be emptied and cleaned out, as from the quantity of weeds it must contain a considerable deposit. It would be better to reserve the upper portion of the tank beyond the Railway embankment for drinking purposes and use the lower for washing and watering cattle. A couple of wells sunk at the side of the tank would be a great boon to the people.

Summary of Health Officer's Report.

145. I submit a summary of the Health Officer of the Port's careful and interesting report.

The Shipping and Health of the Port.

146. The following table gives a summary of the shipping and health of the Port, and of the Health Officer's work :—

Vessels including Native Craft.	Number.	Number of Crews and Passengers.	Number of Vessels inspected.	Number of Persons inspected.	Number of Vessels disinfected.	Number of Persons vaccinated.	Diseases. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Chicken-pox.	Equine Disease.	Insanitary Cargo boats.
Entered	58,599	410,506	26	27,073	14	3,115	4	21	...	6	...	5	...
Left	42,769	407,248	640	78,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Harbour including population	1,551	24,887	31	...	31	...	25	4	...	...	3	...	3
Total ...	102,919	842,641	697	105,740	45	3,115	29	28	...	6	3	5	3
1888 ...	105,296	762,863	717	96,757	39	686	61	25	38	...	...	6	...

Vessels that entered the Port.

147. The following table furnishes particulars regarding the vessels which entered the Port:—

Year.	Total number of Steamers and square rigged Vessels which entered Bombay Harbour from Ports other than Indian Ports.	Total number of Passengers.	Total number of Native sailing Craft which entered Bombay Harbour from Ports other than Indian Ports.	Total number of Passengers.	Total number of Steamers and square rigged Vessels which entered Bombay Harbour from Indian Ports.	Total number of Passengers.	Total number of Native sailing Craft which entered Bombay Harbour from Indian Ports.	Total number of Passengers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1889... ...	748	41,648½	441	520	967	368,337½	56,143	Cannot be given as no record is kept.
1888... ...	809	41,761	290	427	1,004	336,924½	57,470	

Of the number of persons arriving as shown in column 2 of the foregoing table, 15,568 were troops and 10,355 were Mecca pilgrims, the remainder being principally passengers from European ports.

Infected vessels.

148. The following table shows the actual number of ships which arrived with infectious disease on board or before entering the harbour :—

Class of Vessel.	Number of Ships.	Total number of Crews and Passengers.	Diseases and Number of Cases of each.					
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarla-tina.	Cattle-disease.	Equine disease.
Troop-ships	2	3,237	...	...	...	6	...	...
Pilgrim ships	8	7,262	...	23	...	...	...	...
Other vessels	4	*346	4	1	...	...	...	5
Total ...	14	10,845	4	24	...	6	...	5
1888 ...	10	4,759	28	11	37	...	2	4

* Number of crew and passengers of 2 vessels cannot be given.

The scarlatina cases, which occurred on board H. M.'s Indian Troop-ships, were landed and isolated in the military cantonment at Colába. The eight pilgrim ships which had small-pox on board were placed in quarantine until their decks were thoroughly cleaned up and scrubbed with carbolic acid lotion. They were also fumigated by burning sulphur. Of the 7,262 pilgrims and crew on board these steamers, 3,115 were vaccinated on their arrival at Bombay. Of the 4 other vessels, the "Mobile" had 4 deaths during the voyage, and from enquiries on board it is believed that they were due to cholera. Of the remaining vessels there were 5 suspicious cases of equine disease on board.

Number of vessels that sailed from Bombay.

149. The number of vessels including native craft which sailed from the Port of Bombay during the year was as follows :—

Year.	Total number of Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels which left Bombay Harbour for Ports other than Indian Ports.	Total number of Passengers.	Total number of Native Sailing Craft which left Bombay Harbour from Ports other than Indian Ports.	Total number of Passengers.	Total number of Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels which left Bombay Harbour for Indian Ports.	Total number of Passengers.	Total number of Native Sailing Craft which left Bombay Harbour for Indian Ports.	Total number of Passengers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1889	754	36,700	314	1,152	1,176	320,088	40,525	The number of Passengers by Native sailing craft cannot be given.
1888	725	36,147½	2,577	1,082	1,103	265,996	40,703	

Table of outward vessels inspected.

150. The following tables (*a*,) (*b*,) (*c*) and (*d*) furnish the details of outward-bound vessels inspected by the Health Officer.

Square-rigged vessels and steamers.

(*a*) Table showing the number of crews and passengers of outward square-rigged vessels and steamers inspected during the year ending 31st December 1889. This does not include troop-ships or pilgrim ships :—

No.	Names of Ports to which sailed.	Number of Ships.	Number of Tonnage (net).	Number of individuals comprising Crews.	Number of Passengers.	Total Crews and Passengers.
1	Europe *viâ* the Suez Canal	319	640,053·19	21,187	6,500	27,687
2	Aden and East Coast of Africa ...	38	52,528·94	4,833	2,021	6,654
3	Red Sea Ports	3	3,986·89	179	Nil.	179
4	Suez			Nil.		
5	Port Said	13	19,403·34	434	5	439
6	Mauritius	12	15,668·52	821	1,117	1,938
7	Persian Gulf	23	20,137·57	1,268	1,922	3,190
	Total ...	408	751,778·45	28,522	11,565	40,087
	1888 ...	435	...	28,430	11,689	40,119

Native Craft.

(*b*) Table showing the number of outward native craft and their crews and passengers which were inspected in 1889:—

	Names of Ports to which sailed.	Number of Native Craft.	Number of Tonnage (net).	Number of Crews.	Number of Passengers.	Total number of Crews and Passengers.
1	Persian Gulf Ports	119	16,328·06	2,351	377	2,728
2	Other Foreign Ports	75	8,211·21	1,819	520	2,339
	Total ...	194	24,539·27	4,170	897	5,067
	1888 ...	202	...	4,826	642	5,468

Pilgrim vessels.

(*c*) Table showing the number of pilgrim vessels with their crew and passengers which left Bombay for Jedda.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Tonnage (net).	Number of Individuals comprising Crews.	Number of Passengers (souls). Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Total No. of Crews and Passengers.	Admission into Hospital.	Deaths.	Infectious Disease during Voyage. Cases.	Deaths.	Nature of Disease.
1	SS. "Tanjore" ..	20th January ..	1402·64	78	342	141	28	14	15	540	618	18	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
2	" "Maria Theresa".	9th March ..	2011·15	62	46	28	6	8	2	90	152	..	..	..	..	....
3	" "Akbar" ..	20th do. ..	1440·57	76	660	204	26	22	16	928	1,004	27	1	4	..	1 Small-pox. 3 Chicken-pox.
4	" "Lombardy" ..	12th April ..	1570·80	84	929	236	27	17	12	1,221	1,305	32	4	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
5	" "King Arthur" ..	18th do. ..	1047·49	60	415	191	19	11	20	656	715	31	3	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
6	" "Akbar" ..	2nd May ..	1440·57	76	553	203	30	13	8	807	973	31	Nil.	..	..	....
7	" "Henry Bolckow"	3rd do. ...	639·24	51	12	..	..	..	..	12	63	..	..	..	..	....
8	" "Pandora" ..	9th do. ..	1781·15	59	30	15	4	6	4	59	118	..	..	..	..	....
9	" "Tanjore" ..	12th do. ..	1402·64	79	557	205	23	9	5	799	878	25	1	2	Nil.	Small-pox.
10	" "Hindu" ..	17th do. ..	25·02	53	159	70	6	6	6	247	300	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
11	" "Deccan" ..	19th do. ..	2022·49	87	845	256	72	17	15	1,205	1,292	40	7	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
12	" "Akbar" ..	14th June ..	1440·57	74	663	207	29	6	12	917	991	30	1	2	Nil.	Small-pox.
13	" "Kaveri" ..	19th do. ..	543·36	43	286	94	3	6	7	396	439	41	7	2	Nil.	.. ..
14	" "Sultan" ..	20th do. ..	1775·23	81	849	267	17	1	5	1,139	1,220	117	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
15	" "Tanjore" ..	29th do. ..	1402·64	77	716	277	41	14	8	1,056	1,133	36	3	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
16	" "King Arthur" .	3rd July ..	1047·49	60	384	225	20	4	9	642	702	2	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
17	" "Deccan" ..	5th do. ..	2022·49	94	858	318	36	12	21	1,245	1,339	85	4	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
18	" "Elektra" ..	20th do. ..	2095·30	62	32	18	5	2	..	57	119	...	..	..	..	....
19	" "Tanjore" ..	15th September .	1402·64	80	15	10	3	2	1	31	111	..	..	..	..	....
20	" "King Arthur" .	16th do. ..	1047·49	59	9	..	..	..	..	9	68	..	..	..	..	....
21	" Do. ..	9th November ..	1047·49	56	21	3	..	1	..	25	81	..	..	..	..	....
22	" "Deccan" ..	20th do. ..	2022·49	95	367	235	65	30	36	733	828	20	3	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
23	" "King Arthur" .	27th December ..	1047·49	59	92	27	6	4	4	133	192	..	Diary not filled in.			
	Total ...		31,678·42	1,604	8,840	3,320	466	205	206	13,037	14,641	635	38	10	Nil.	Small-pox.
	1888 ...		..	1,373	89,95	3,694	537	245	167	14,528	15,991	511	30	8	1	Small-pox.

Troop and Marine ships.

(*d*) Table showing the number of Her Majesty's Indian Troop and Marine ships which left during 1889:—

Number.	Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Destination.	Tonnage.	Number of individuals comprising Crews.	Number of Passengers.	Total number of of Crews and Passengers.
1	H. M.'s Troop-ship "Crocodile" ...	12th January ...	Portsmouth ...	6,211	268	1,200	1,468
2	Do. "Malabar" ...	19th ,, ...	Do. ...	6,211	261	1,300	1,561
3	Do. "Serapis" ...	2nd March ...	Do. ...	6,211	264	1,208	1,472
4	Do. "Euphrates" ...	16th ,, ...	Do. ...	6,211	261	1,125	1,386
5	Do. "Crocodile" ...	30th ,, ...	Do. ...	6,211	273	997	1,270
6	Do. "Malabar" ...	6th April ...	Do. ...	6,211	264	1,219	1,483
7	,, Marine-ship "Dalhousie"...	4th May ...	Aden ...	1,523-99	118	106	224
8	,, Troop-ship "Lawrence" ...	25th ,, ...	Bushire ...	902-75	105	7	112
9	Do. "Tenasserim".	10th September.	Aden ...	1,716	148	441	589
10	Do. "Clive" ...	,, ...	Do. ...	3,003	183	796	979
11	Do. "Malabar" ...	12th October ...	Portsmouth ...	6,211	264	1,460	1,724
12	Do. "Crocodile" ...	26th ,, ...	Do. ...	6,211	279	1,437	1,716
13	Do. "Serapis" ...	8th November.	Do. ...	6,211	214	1,236	1,450
14	Do. "Euphrates" ...	23rd ,, ...	Do. ...	6,211	264	1,468	1,732
15	Do. "Malabar" ...	28th December.	Do. ...	6,211	281	1,425	1,706
			Total ...	75,510-74	3,447	15,425	18,872
			1888 ...	...	3,686	11,833	15,519

(*e*) Total of the above four tables :—

Number.	Class.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews, Passengers, Pilgrims and Troops.
1	Square-rigged vessels and steamers ...	408	751,778-45	40,087
2	Native craft	194	24,539-27	5,067
3	Pilgrims' ships	23	31,678-42	14,641
4	Her Majesty's Troop and Marine ships ...	15	75,510-74	18,872
	Total ...	640	883,506-88	78,667
	1888 ...	673	.....	77,007

The sanitary condition of outward-bound vessels was as a rule satisfactory. The bilges were in a fairly clean condition and there is no record of any deaths caused by mephitic gas poisoning during the year.

Vessels in Port.

151. These include sea-going vessels and harbour craft and the following table shows the number of steamers and native craft which had cases of infectious diseases while in the harbour :—

	Months.	Steamers.							Buggalows, Ferries, Prows, Dinjas.							Total.					
		Number of Steamers.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Chicken-pox.		Number of Native Craft.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Chicken-pox.		Cholera.		Small-pox.		Chicken-pox.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Attacks.	Cases.	Attacks.	Cases.	Attacks.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	January ...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	4	4	..	...	...	...	5	5	1	...	...	...
2	February ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	6	6	1	...	...	...	6	6	1	...	1	...
3	March ...	1	...	...	1	...	2	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...
4	April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	May ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6	June ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
7	July ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	2	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
8	August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...
9	September ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
10	October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	.	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	..
11	November ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
12	December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
		6	2	2	3	...	3	...	22	23	21	1	...	...	...	25	23	4	...	3	
	1888 ...															23	15	5	3	1 measle	

This table does not include the ships shown in Table C which had infectious disease on board on their arrival.

Quarantine.

152. During the year quarantine was imposed against arrivals from Bombay at the following foreign ports and for the period shown :—

At	From	To	Number of days.	Remarks.
Egypt and by infliction at Aden and Perim.	13th January...	15th February .	34	Against all arrivals from Bombay.
Aden and Perim	19th July ...	5th October ...	79	Do.
		Total ...	113	

Space allowance to pilgrims.

153. The space allowed by Act X of 1887 is 9 superficial feet to each adult pilgrim, but this is found insufficient, more especially on the outward voyage when each pilgrim carries as much baggage, both personal and for the purposes of trade, as he possibly can. This personal baggage very often occupies about 20 cubic feet (or about the size of two cotton bales) which the pilgrim will not part with and which causes inconvenience and overcrowding.

Foreshore.

154. The sanitary state of the foreshore has not improved during the year. The Port Trustees should place more Rámoshis along the beach to prevent the various bandars and basins from being polluted by nightsoil. The rocky foreshore between Pilot Pier and the Sassoon Dock is used for purposes of nature by the police and is at times offensive. If it cannot be railed in, latrines should be built for the public there.

Victoria Bandar and Basin.

155. The two latrines at this bandar are indescribably filthy ; they discharge into the sea over the wall and the ground all round is polluted and sodden. The latrine accommodation is insufficient and the greater portion of the population resort to the steps, sea wall and wall surrounding the Victoria Basin.

The Victoria boat basin is an offshoot of the Victoria basin proper, both of which are exposed at low water. The boat basin is polluted by the inhabitants of this village and surface drain which conveys sullage and nightsoil into it. The basin also acts as a receptacle for the sweepings of the village.

Gun Carriage Bandar and Basin.

156. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have a latrine at this bandar which is in a very filthy condition. The Colába nightsoil depôt drain discharges into the entrance of the Guncarriage basin. This nightsoil depôt is the receptacle of all the nightsoil and sewage from that portion of the town between the Wellington Fountain, Apollo Bandar and the military cantonment at Colába. The nuisance is much greater than formerly owing to the number of houses which have been erected in this district within the last three years.

Arthur Bandar.

157. This basin is fouled by the drain which opens into the N. W. corner. The drain comes from the Tramway Company's stables and the stench arising from it has been the cause of many complaints from the inhabitants of Grant Buildings.

158. All the latrines which overhang the sea-wall should be removed and new ones erected in the Dockyard and several bandars and connected with the municipal drains. As all the foreshore and basins generally are in a filthy condition, I would suggest that a Committee be appointed to inspect them in the early morning and at low water. I would refer to the sketch of a portion of the harbour and foreshore given in my report of last year to show by the graphic method the extent to which fouling is permitted.

159. I have pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the ability and tact shown by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners Drs. Colah, Clarkson, Channer, Peacocke, Street and Surgeon Crimmin, Port Health Officer, in the discharge of their arduous and important duties.

C. W. MACRURY, D.P.H.Camb.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX I.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1889.

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Places inspected.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.
		Towns.	Villages.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Western Registration District.		
Násik.	Baglan ...	1	...	Drinking water is chiefly from the river Aruni, which is said to be good.	.....	Not very good. No sweepers. 37 privies.
	Niphád ...	1	14	All the villages are near streams, river water is used for drinking purposes. The wells for the most part are private ones.	Except in the larger villages in which there are kutcha side drains to the roads.	The cleansing is carried out by the people themselves, who remove and stack the sweepings outside the village till it is required for the fields. In only one village is a sweeper entertained.
	Dindori ...	1	4	The water is obtained from wells, private wells are mostly ádhs, but the public and semi-public wells are step-wells. The lower castes have to put up with a very poor water-supply.	None, except kutcha side drains to roads.	Cleansing is done by the people themselves. In Dindori there are 4 latrines and a sweeper is entertained.
	Peint ...	1	1	The water is from wells and the supply gets very scanty in the hot weather.	None, except natural drainage & kutcha side drains to roads.	There is no establishment maintained. The inhabitants themselves take away and utilize the sweepings.
	Igatpuri ...	1	...	The railway tank supplies 7 sets of stand pipes in the town. Arrangements are in progress to extend the supply. Public wells 5, private 13, 9 of them have springs and contain water as a rule throughout the year.	The main drain is good but does not extend far enough. More subsidiary drains are required.	No fixed spot for the deposit of town sweepings. 17 dust-bins. Filth not properly disposed of.
	Málegaon ...	1	...	From river Mossam and 90 private wells.	There are side drains to the roads but the liquid does not run off and has to be removed by hand-establishment, 5 men and 3 carts.	Four open spaces are marked off for natural purposes. Filth not properly disposed of.
		...	8	From rivers and draw-wells.	None, except natural drainage.	The village cleansing is done by the people themselves. The people resort to fields outside the village for natural purposes.
				Central Registration District.		
Ahmednagar.	Nevása ...	1	...	From the river Prawára.	.....	Surface cleanliness to be attended to and trench latrines to be made.
		...	12	1 from river and 11 from wells and nálas.		
	Shevgaon ...	...	3	From river.	.....	Do. do.
	Nagar ...	...	1	River and step-well.	.....	Do. do.
	Karjat ...	...	3	From rivers.	.....	Do. do.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1889—continued.

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Places inspected.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.
		Towns.	Villages.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Central Registration District—continued.		
Poona.	Purandhar	1	...	Kara river.	Open gutters required .	Surface cleanliness should be attended to and trench latrines made.
		...	10	3 from rivers, 6 step wells and 1 tank.		
	Bhimthadi	1	...	Kara river and canal.	Side gutters require repairing.	More attention to surface cleanliness required.
		...	16	8 from river, 7 from wells and 1 from tank.		
	Sirúr ...	...	1	River Bhima.	.....	Trench latrines required.
	Indápur ...	1	8	2 from "Ads", 1 from river and 6 from step wells.	.....	Surface cleanliness requires more attention. Prickly-pear should be cut down.
	Mával ...	...	3	1 from river and 2 from wells.	.....	Do. do.
	Khed ...	...	1	River and wells.	.....	Do. do.
	Haveli ...	...	13	9 from wells, 2 from rivers and 2 from stand pipes and canal.	.....	Surface cleanliness required, trench latrines should be dug.
Sholápur.	Karmála ...	...	2	From step wells.	.....	Surface cleanliness to be attended to and trench latrines made.
	Mádha ...	...	2	Step wells and streams.	.....	Surface cleanliness to be attended to, trench latrines dug and prickly-pear cut.
	Sholápur ...	...	3	Stream and wells.	.....	Do? do.
Sátára.	Mán ...	...	10	8 from the river Mán and 2 from wells.	.....	Surface cleanliness requires attention and trench latrines needed.
	Khatáv ...	...	9	7 from river and nálas and 2 from step wells.	.....	Do do.
	Koregaon ...	...	7	Step wells and nálas.	.....	Do. do. Prickly-pear to be cut down.
	Sátára ...	1	...	Reservoir...	Side gutters require repair.	Surface cleanliness requires strict attention. Trench latrines should be made.
		...	11	5 from rivers and 6 from step wells.		
	Jávli ...	...	8	2 from river	.....	Do. do.
				6 from step wells... ...	.....	Steps of wells should be closed.
	Karád ...	1	2	From the rivers Krishna and Koyana.	Gutters clean	Surface cleanliness requires attention and prickly-pear should be cut.
	Wái ...	1	...	From the river Krishna.	.....	Do. do.
		...	3	From wells and springs.		
	Válva ...	...	6	5 from step wells and tank and 1 from the river Krishna.	.....	Do. do.
	Tásgaon ...	...	2	1 from river	.....	Do. do.
				1 from step wells ...	.....	Steps of wells to be closed.
Ratnágiri.	Málvan ...	1	...	From 18 stand pipes and 4 wells.	Gutters clean	Surface cleanliness should be attended to and trench latrines made.
		1	...	From wells.		
	Devgad ...	...	1	From wells	.....	Trench latrines required.
	Ratnágiri ...	1	...	From reservoir	Gutters require repairs .	A thorough system of conservancy is a necessity.
		...	1	From wells	.....	Surface cleanliness should be attended to.
	Dápoli ...	1	1	From wells	.....	Do. do.
	Chiplún ...	1	...	Stand pipes from reservoir.	Gutters require repairs .	Construction of public latrines required.
		...	1	From wells	.....	Surface cleanliness and trench latrines.
	Khed ..	...	1	From wells	.....	Do. do.
	Rájápur ..	1	1	From river and wells ...	.....	Do. do.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1889—continued.

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Places inspected.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.
		Towns.	Villages.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Southern Registration District.		
Belgaum.	Athni ...	...	1	From the Krishna river. Ample in quantity.	Streets dirty, and narrow. A few badly constructed ditches at sides of a few streets.	The ground just outside the village is used for natural purposes and the dried excrement of months gets washed into the River Krishna in the rains, the fields are not used for obvious reasons. No village dry earth system adopted.
		..	1	From the nálla where a well has been sunk. There are some wells but all brackish and said not to be used for drinking purposes.	.....	Surface cleanliness to be attended to.
	Chikodi ...	1	...	From a large tank with good catchment area. Pending introduction of a water-supply scheme, the tank should be repaired and the steps built up. At present scores of women enter the water knee deep daily and pollute it with the washings of their feet. Wooden stands and pulleys should be erected on the edge of the tank.	There are no drains.	
		...	1	From the river Markandya and 13 wells, the water in the latter is said to be brackish.	.....	
	Gokák ...	1	...	From the river "Ghátprabha." There are 36 wells (eleven being step wells), all are liable to soakage and pollution.	No properly constructed drains, funds do not permit of new ones.	The mass of the population use the outskirts of the town as latrines. As land seems available the trench system of latrines would be preferable and a certain amount of privacy might be given by using bamboo screen.
	Parasgad ...	...	1	There are 14 wells without steps and 10 with steps. They are all open to pollution.	.....	The interior of the town and outskirts are used for natural purposes.
	Khánápur...	...	1	The river Malprabha is the chief supply. There are 95 wells.	No proper drains except towards the north of the town.	No proper arrangements for natural purposes has been made. All grounds within 200 yards of inhabited houses should be kept pure.
	Sampgaon...	...	1	There are 7 private wells, all said to be brackish. All the drinking water is taken from the large tank near the Mahomedan burial ground which lies too close to the tank and should be closed as soon as another suitable site can be given over to the Mahomedan community.	.....	

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1889—continued.

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Places inspected.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.
		Towns.	Villages.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Southern Registration District—continued.		
Dhárwár.	Bankápur ...	...	1	From Baswan Houd, Virati Matha Bavi and local fund well.	There are no drains excepting a few road-side gutters.	There is neither conservancy nor drainage in the village, the able bodied should be requested to go at least 100 yards from inhabited houses for natural purposes.
Kánara.	Haliyál ...	...	1	The water-supply is in an unsatisfactory state. There is urgent need of a water-supply scheme.	.....	Ground should be purchased by the Municipality at convenient distance from houses and a system of trench latrines generally introduced. At present the surface soil in the vicinity of the Fort and around the town is much defiled.
				Eastern Gujarát Registration District.		
Surat.	Jalálpor ...	1	...	There are 4 drinking wells of which two are most used. One well requires general repairs and cleansing from the bottom and a waste drain. There is a large manure collection near it which requires removal. There is a separate well for low classes.	The monsoon flood water rapidly drains into the Khari. All household water soaks under ground.	There is no Municipality, but the place is the seat of the táluka Mámlatdár's Kacheri, and the state of general cleanliness was fair.
	Mándvi ...	1	...	There are several drinking wells, all situated in the town in uninhabited quarters. The water is of fair quality. Half the town population drink the water of the Tápti river.	Do. do. ...	The surface cleaning of the town is carried on very imperfectly. Excepting the main street, no attention is paid to the other parts of the town, and as a consequence there is much collection of surface refuse and night-soil in many parts. The public conservancy arrangements are also very imperfect.
Ahmedabad.	Dhandhuka	1	...	From wells. The water-supply is sufficient and fairly good. Some wells require repair. Wells are needed for low classes. The drinking wells are situated outside the town.	The monsoon drainage is good. All water runs rapidly into the river. There is no other drainage. Household water soaks under ground. A most primitive drain is provided for the carrying out of ablution water of 2 musjids, the water being led into a big hole like a kucha well on the east side out of the town.	An establishment exists for carrying on the surface cleaning of the town, but the work is mostly imperfectly done.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1889—continued.

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Places inspected.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.
		Towns.	Villages.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Eastern Gujarát Registration District—continued.		
Ahmedabad—*continued.*	Dholka ...	1	...	From wells. The water-supply is sufficient and fairly good. Some wells require repair. New wells are needed for low classes. The drinking wells are situated outside the town.	A drain carries away the monsoon water. The effect of this drainage is still uncertain and it requires to be completed by a branch drain on the west side. Household water soaks under ground.	An establishment exists for carrying on the surface cleaning of the town, but the work is mostly imperfectly done. There is much room for improvement as regards putting the surface cleansing and conservancy establishments on a proper footing.
		...	8	The drinking wells generally are situated outside the villages. The surroundings of some village drinking wells are bad, manure heaps and other filthy collections are near them and the slush of waste water surrounds some.	No system of drainage. Some of the villages suffer from collections of monsoon water which surround the village and form unhealthy pools for some months. Household water is led under ground or run out on road sides.	There is no provision at all in villages for surface cleaning and their general condition was filthy from collections of surface refuse, manure heaps and night-soil defilement of parts within and at the entrances, &c.
	Viramgám.	1	...	From wells. The water-supply of the town is insufficient, the wells are few, mostly small, the precincts undrained and the quality can scarcely be said to be good. The drinking wells are situated outside the town.	The monsoon drainage is bad. In 1887-88 a large drain was provided to afford easy passage to the flood water flowing from the north side. It is still uncertain how far this drain will help to render the town free from monsoon accumulation. A separate drainage system for the town-water to flow away will be necessary.	An establishment exists for carrying on the surface cleaning of the town and the work is mostly imperfectly done. There is much room for improvement as regards putting the surface cleansing and conservancy establishments on a proper footing.
		...	1	There are 3 large irrigation wells, the water of all these is brackish and is not used for drinking purposes. The people drink the tank water and when this dries up or is unfit they dig shallow pits in the bed and obtain drinking water.	No system of drainage ...	There is no provision for surface cleaning, the general condition of the village was filthy from collections of surface refuse manure heaps and night-soil.
	Parántij ...	1	...	From wells. The wells are all situated in the town in the midst of houses. The supply is plentiful, but the quality cannot be good especially of the Horvád wells which are contiguous to Khalkuvas.	The monsoon drainage is good, all water rapidly drains into the Bokh. All household water soaks under ground and a large number of Khalkuvas exist.	An establishment exists for the cleaning of the town, but the work is imperfectly done.
		...	3	From wells. The surroundings of drinking wells are bad as manure heaps and other filthy collections are near them.	There is no system of drainage. Household water is led under ground or run out on road side.	There is no provision for surface cleaning, the general condition of the villages was filthy from collections of surface refuse, manure heaps and night-soil.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1889—continued.

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Places inspected. Towns.	Places inspected. Villages.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Eastern Gujarát Registration District—continued.		
Ahmedabad—*continued.*	Daskroi ...	...	12	From wells and from river "Khari." The surroundings of some village drinking wells are bad; manure heaps and other filthy collections are near and the slush of waste water surrounds some.	There is no system of drainage. The monsoon drainage was fair. House-hold water is led under ground or run out on road sides.	There is no provision for surface cleaning and their general condition is filthy from collections of surface refuse, manure heaps and night soil.
				Sind Registration District.		
Karáchi.	Mirpur Batoro.	1	...	From tanks and wells ...	No system of sewerage or drainage.	Streets and latrines cleaned by Municipal sweepers. All refuse, &c., removed outside the town in bullock carts and burned or buried in pits.
	Kohistan ...	...	1	Abundant from wells said to be good.	.....	.....
	Tatta ...	...	1	From the river Indus. Very bad.	.....	One sweeper is maintained from the old Municipal funds.
Hyderabad.	Tando Mahomed Khán.	1	...	From wells and canals ...	No sewerage drains ...	Town is cleaned by Municipal sweepers and the sweepings used for filling up holes outside the town. Night-soil from latrines is buried in pits inside the town.
	Tando Alahyar.	1	...	From wells and in the hot season from a Dhand and canals, the water is good but none of the wells are covered or protected against soakage.	No drains	15 sweepers clean the streets and latrines. The refuse is removed on donkeys and burned and buried about a mile from the town.
		1	...	From 14 wells	.....	The Municipality employ 12 sweepers and 1 Mukadum. The sweepings, &c., are thrown outside the town to the left on the Shadadpur road. The smell at this place is very bad.
	Mirpur Khás.	...	1	From 6 wells, none are covered.	No sewerage drainage ...	Under Panchayát, who employ 7 sweepers.
	Shahdádpur .	1		From 5 wells (all uncovered) and from the neighbouring canals in the hot season.	No drainage	The Panchayát employ 4 sweepers who remove the sweepings, &c., of the town.
	Hálla ...	1	...	From 23 wells, all uncovered.	.....	12 sweepers and 1 Mukadum are employed by the Municipality.
		1	...	From wells and tanks ...	.....	The Municipality entertain a staff of 11 sweepers and a Mukádum who sweep the town and clean the latrines.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1889—continued.

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Places inspected.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.
		Towns.	Villages.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Sind Registration District—continued.		
Hyderabad—*continued.*	Tando Bago	...	1	From wells and canals in the hot season.	.....	.....
	Badin ...	...	1	From canals and tanks. The canal water is from the river Indus. There is no clean water to be had in the village. There is one well in the garden at present, this is not used as the people prefer the canal water.	.....	.....
Thar and Párkar.	Khipra ...	1	...	From wells only	No drains	Conservancy under Panchayát, who have 4 sweepers.
	Dipla ...	1		From a built well, the water of which is sweet and fairly clear. There are some other wells also, 2 of which are brackish.	.....	
		...	1	The sole drinking water-supply is at present derived from a kutcha well about ½ a mile from the village.	.....	No conservancy arrangements beyond those usual in all small villages similarly situated.
	Mittee ...	1	...	From wells exclusively, excepting in July and August, when the people use tank water. The wells (of which there are 28 in all) are about 100 feet deep. One well only is municipal property, the water from which is free to the people.	No drainage	The town is swept up and kept clean by the Municipal establishment and all refuse is removed and buried.
	Nagar Párkar	1	...	From wells	.....	.....
	Chachra ...	...	1	From wells, 28 in all. Water is found about 100 feet from the surface and is brackish.	.....	.....
	Umarkot ...	1	...	The water is abundant and good, but exposed to the usual sources of contamination found in all native towns and villages. The Deputy Commissioner is having a pump fixed to one of the wells as an experiment.	No drainage	Conservancy establishment 6 sweepers, 1 Mukadum. Latrines and streets are cleaned up by this establishment and refuse, &c., removed outside and buried a mile and a half distance from the village.
Shikárpur.	Mehar ...	1	...	From unprotected wells and from canals.	No regular drains ...	The conservancy arrangements are under the Mukhtyárkar.
	Labdarya ...	...	1	From wells, also from canals.	.....	Conservancy arrangements are under the management of Panchayát.
	Lárkhána	1	...	From wells and the Ghár Canal.	No system of sewerage...	.....

From Reports by Civil Surgeons.

Collectorate.	Number of Towns inspected.	Number of Inspection reports.	Drinking water.	Drainage.
Násik	9	15	From rivers, wells, and tanks. At Trimbak drinking water-supply is from the Kushawarta tank which derives its supply from the Ganga Sagar. The Kushawarta has been cleaned in April and the people prohibited from fouling it by washing and bathing. Similar measures should also be taken with the Ganga Sagar, the water is open to contamination.	No drains. The towns of Dindori, Sinnar and Yeola have surface drains.
Thána	3	3	From rivers, tanks and wells. At Kurla partly from Vehar Lake and from wells.	No drains.
Kolába	3	4	From tanks and houds	No drains.
Ahmednagar ...	4	4	From rivers and wells	No drains. The town of Sangamner has a well built main drain covered in. It discharges in the river.
Poona	8	8	From rivers, wells and tanks. At Bárámathi the drinking water-supply is from the Nira Canal.	No drains. Some have drains to carry off rain water.
Sholápur	4	7	From river, tanks and wells	No drains. There are surface drains at Sholápur, but they are not kept free from debris. At Karmála the roadside gutters are choked with mud and stones
Sátára	3	3	From rivers	No drains.
Ratnágiri ...	2	2	From springs and reservoirs	No drains. Only side gutters along the sides of the streets.
Belgaum	4	5	From rivers, tanks and wells	No drains.
Dhárwár	5	5	From tanks and wells	No drains. Some have side gutters, but they are indifferently built and the level bad.
Kánara	2	2	From wells	Surface drains to roads.
Surat	10	10	From rivers, wells and tanks	No drains. At Bulsár temporary drains are made during the rains. The streets at Rander are provided with side gutters to carry off water.
Broach	8	14	From tanks and wells	No drains.
Kaira	6	8	From wells	No drains.
Panch Maháls ...	1	1	From a river, tank and wells. The Hindus burn their dead on the bank of the river up stream near the water edge.	Surface drains and 4 open gutters one on either side of two roads.
Ahmedabad ...	6	7	From tanks and wells	No drains. Outside the town wall at Viramgám gutters have been constructed to carry away storm water and along the side of main streets at Dholka gutters have been constructed.
Karáchi	7	7	From rivers, tanks, canal and wells ...	Only some have surface drains.
Hyderabad ...	8	10	From rivers, tanks, canal and wells ...	Only some have surface drains.
Shikárpur ...	10	29	From rivers and wells	Only some have surface drains.
Upper Sind Frontier.	1	1	From wells	None.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned Cantonment during the outbreak in the year 1889.

Months and Dates.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per cent., 100 being Saturation.		Wind.			Cholera.	
		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction. 10 H.	Direction. 16 H.	Velocity. Miles per diem.	Cases.	Deaths.
Malegaon Cantonment.											
11th June 1889 ...	0·28	96·4	74·6	21·8	0	73	0	W.	192	1	0
12th „ „ ...	0·07	92·9	75·1	17·8	0	62	0	W.S.W.	312	2	1
13th „ „ ...	0·06	91·1	74·6	16·5	0	75	0	W.	336	1	1
17th „ „ ...	0·00	93·8	78·1	15·7	0	62	0	W.S.W.	408	2	0
22nd „ „ ...	0·00	90·4	77·1	3·3	0	62	0	W.S.W.	360	1	1
24th „ „ ...	0·00	90·4	75·1	15·3	0	70	0	S.W.	360	2	0
27th „ „ ...	0·03	89·9	76·1	13·8	0	68	0	W.	240	1	0
28th „ „ ...	0·27	92·4	72·1	20·3	0	81	0	W.	192	0	1
29th „ „ ...	0·26	89·9	74·1	15·8	0	79	0	W.S.W.	240	0	1

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned Town during the outbreak in the year 1889.

Months and Dates.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per cent., 100 being Saturation		Wind.			Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction. 10 H.	Direction. 16 H.	Velocity, Miles per diem.	
Bombay City.										
1st January 1889 ...	...	85·9	69·2	16·7	63	48	E.N.E.	W.	215	3
2nd „ „ ...	...	86·4	70·0	16·4	61	57	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	254	6
3rd „ „ ...	...	86·3	69·9	16·4	49	58	E.S.E.	W.	175	9
4th „ „ ...	...	82·2	69·3	12·9	72	69	E.N.E.	N.W.	228	5
5th „ „ ...	...	81·0	69·8	11·2	79	63	N.E.	N.W.	253	5
6th „ „ ...	...	83·0	68·0	15·0	67	71	N.E.	N.W.	195	3
7th „ „ ...	...	91·2	73·0	18·2	67	73	E.S.E.	W.	200	8
8th „ „ ...	...	90·6	71·2	19·4	67	56	E.N.E.	W.	160	7
9th „ „ ...	...	85·8	71·0	14·8	69	66	E.N.E.	N.W.	160	4
10th „ „ ...	...	85·5	72·0	13·5	65	59	E.N.E.	N.N.W.	220	10
11th „ „ ...	...	82·6	70·6	12·0	69	71	E.N.E.	N.W.	261	5
12th „ „ ...	...	81·5	69·8	11·7	81	71	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	159	5
13th „ „ ...	...	81·2	71·2	10·0	79	68	E.N.E.	N.W.	241	3
14th „ „ ...	...	82·2	68·5	13·7	71	54	E.N.E.	N.N.W.	327	4
15th „ „ ...	...	82·0	63·8	18·2	44	52	E.N.E.	N.N.W.	297	4
17th „ „ ...	...	83·8	67·0	16·8	61	59	E.	W.N.W.	214	2
18th „ „ ...	...	83·6	67·1	16·5	56	61	N.E.	N.N.W.	314	1
19th „ „ ...	...	81·4	65·9	15·5	51	62	E.N.E.	N.N.W.	276	2
20th „ „ ...	...	85·6	68·9	16·7	64	59	E.N.E.	W.S.W.	163	3
21st „ „ ...	...	85·8	70·7	15·1	58	62	E.N.E.	W.	164	2
22nd „ „ ...	...	84·4	71·0	13·4	70	65	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	170	4
23rd „ „ ...	...	81·0	70·7	10·3	77	51	E.	N.N.W.	235	3
24th „ „ ...	...	82·0	67·0	15·0	54	50	N.E.	N.W.	308	1
25th „ „ ...	...	81·6	65·0	16·6	54	60	N.N.W.	N.W.	251	3
27th „ „ ...	...	82·6	66·0	16·6	64	60	N.E.	N.W.	189	4
28th „ „ ...	...	82·7	68·8	13·9	71	69	E.	W.N.W.	172	1
29th „ „ ...	...	81·0	69·8	11·2	79	70	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	164	1
30th „ „ ...	...	84·4	70·1	14·3	80	64	S.S.E.	W.S.W.	212	2
31st „ „ ...	...	80·8	71·8	9·0	60	61	N.	N.N.W.	340	2
1st February „ ...	...	83·4	64·8	18·6	55	47	N.E.	N.N.W.	316	2
2nd „ „ ...	...	84·6	67·0	17·6	54	67	E.S.E.	N.W.	314	3
3rd „ „ ...	...	81·4	70·0	11·4	73	70	N.N.W.	N.W.	323	1
4th „ „ ...	...	82·7	68·0	14·7	59	64	E.N.E.	N.W.	293	5

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned Town during the outbreak in the year 1889—continued.

Months and Dates.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per cent., 100 being Saturation		Wind.			Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest Maximum	Lowest Maximum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction. 10 H.	Direction. 16 H.	Velocity, Miles per diem	
Bombay City—*continued.*										
6th February 1889 ...	...	84·3	68·0	16·3	48	72	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	358	2
7th „ „ ...	...	83·8	69·2	14·6	73	71	E.	N.W.	236	1
9th „ „ ...	...	83·3	71·2	12·1	78	66	N.W.	W.N.W.	152	1
10th „ „ ...	...	82·8	71·9	10·9	80	64	E.S.E.	N.W.	210	1
13th „ „ ...	...	84·3	68·0	16·3	58	60	N.E.	N.N.W.	217	3
14th „ „ ...	...	89·6	68·5	21·1	55	68	E.N.E.	N.W.	194	2
15th „ „ ...	...	85·7	71·0	14·7	66	70	E.S.E.	W.	159	1
18th „ „ ...	...	82·6	65·9	16·7	50	51	E.N.E.	N.W.	327	1
27th „ „ ...	...	81·2	70·8	10·4	71	64	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	183	2
28th „ „ ...	...	82·7	71·1	11·6	78	63	E.S.E.	W.	154	1
8th March „ ...	...	85·6	74·6	11·0	65	60	N.W.	N.W.	202	2
15th „ „ ...	...	85·2	75·9	9·3	77	71	W.S.W.	W.	130	1
17th „ „ ...	...	87·3	76·0	11·3	64	66	N.N.W.	N.W.	281	1
21st „ „ ...	...	86·0	75·5	10·5	52	60	N.N.W.	W.N.W.	242	1
22nd „ „ ...	...	83·3	71·4	11·9	61	59	N.N.W.	W.N.W.	236	1
24th „ „ ...	...	83·0	71·9	11·1	61	56	E.	W.N.W.	208	1
4th April „ ...	...	86·5	76·0	10·5	67	64	E.	N.W.	283	1
7th „ „ ...	...	90·0	77·0	13·0	75	47	N.W.	N.W.	332	1
9th „ „ ...	...	85·8	76·0	9·8	62	63	E.N.E.	W.	194	1
10th „ „ ...	...	86·2	72·0	14·2	68	69	E.S.E.	N.W.	249	1
11th „ „ ...	...	86·6	75·0	11·6	69	64	N.W.	N.W.	342	2
15th „ „ ...	...	91·4	78·6	12·8	62	65	N.W.	N.W.	299	1
19th „ „ ...	...	88·9	79·5	9·4	75	65	E.N.E.	N.W.	192	1
21st „ „ ...	...	88·3	80·0	8·3	72	65	S.S.W.	W.	204	1
25th „ „ ...	...	88·2	77·2	11·0	72	75	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	204	1
27th „ „ ...	...	88·8	78·7	10·1	75	74	S.	W.N.W.	182	1
30th „ „ ...	...	90·2	80·8	9·4	70	67	S.W.	W.	233	1
2nd May „ ...	...	89·7	78·5	11·2			S.	W.	181	1
7th „ „ ...	...	90·4	80·7	9·7			W.NW.	W.	246	1
8th „ „ ...	...	92·1	80·7	11·4			E.	W.	189	1
9th „ „ ...	...	92·0	80·0	12·0			S.S.W.	W.N.W.	221	1
10th „ „ ...	...	92·1	82·2	9·9			S.W.	W.	240	1
12th „ „ ...	...	91·2	83·0	8·2			W.	W.N.W.	225	2
14th „ „ ...	...	90·6	81·1	9·5			W.	W.N.W.	198	1
16th „ „ ...	...	91·5	80·8	10·7			E.N.E.	W.N.W.	264	2
17th „ „ ...	...	92·2	81·8	10·4			W.	W.N.W.	211	1
19th „ „ ...	...	92·3	80·0	12·3			S.S.W.	W.	197	1
21st „ „ ...	...	93·0	83·7	9·3			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	274	3
23rd „ „ ...	...	93·7	83·3	10·4			W.	W.S.W.	327	3
24th „ „ ...	...	93·2	83·9	9·3			W.	W.S.W.	264	2
25th „ „ ...	...	92·7	82·8	9·9			W.N.W.	W.S.W.	264	1
26th „ „ ...	0·67	90·7	74·9	15·8			S.W.	W.N.W.	288	1
27th „ „ ...	...	91·8	82·7	9·1	Not obtainable.		E.S.E.	W.N.W.	280	2
30th „ „ ...	...	92·7	82·6	10·1			W.N.W.	W.	234	1
31st „ „ ...	...	92·6	83·0	9·6			S.W.	W.	201	1
1st June „ ...	...	93·2	83·6	9·6			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	227	2
4th „ „ ...	...	93·6	84·4	9·2			E.N.E.	S.W.	213	1
5th „ „ ...	0·02	88·7	84·0	4·7			E.	E.N.E.	554	1
6th „ „ ...	3·31	83·3	80·0	3·3			S.E.	S.S.E.	955	2
8th „ „ ...	0·24	86·5	80·2	6·3			S.	W.S.W.	531	2
9th „ „ ...	0·99	86·5	76·9	9·6			S.S.E.	S.S.W.	292	2
10th „ „ ...	0·09	89·1	81·3	7·3			W.	W.	266	3
12th „ „ ...	0·51	88·7	78·8	9·9			W.	W.	377	3
13th „ „ ...	0·03	89·5	79·3	10·2			W.	W.	428	2
17th „ „ ...	...	89·8	81·8	8·0			W.S.W.	W.	296	1
20th „ „ ...	0·70	88·9	82·0	6·9			W.S.W.	W.	358	3
23rd „ „ ...	0·17	88·1	79·6	8·5			W.S.W.	W.	343	1
26th „ „ ...	3·57	82·5	76·2	6·3			W.S.W.	W.	371	2

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned Town during the outbreak in the year 1889—continued.

Months and Dates.	Rainfall, in inches.	Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per cent., 100 being Saturation		Wind.			Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction. 10 H.	Direction. 16 H.	Velocity, Miles per diem	
Bombay City—*continued.*										
27th June 1889 ...	1·30	82·4	76·0	6·4			N.W.	W.	287	4
28th „ „ ...	1·06	84·9	76·7	8·2			W.S.W.	W.	477	1
29th „ „ ...	0·23	86·8	77·2	9·6			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	424	5
30th „ „ ...	...	86·5	80·2	6·3			W.S.W.	S.W.	239	1
1st July „ ...	0·01	88·1	79·5	8·6			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	212	2
2nd „ „ ...	...	87·8	80·2	7·6			S.W.	S.W.	189	3
3rd „ „ ...	1·14	85·7	78·0	7·7			S.S.E.	S.S.W.	249	1
4th „ „ ...	1·24	82·1	75·8	6·3			S.	N.W.	240	3
5th „ „ ...	2·21	81·2	76·1	5·1			S.	W.N.W.	289	3
6th „ „ ...	0·47	81·8	76·0	5·8	Not obtainable.		S.S.E.	W.S.W.	353	1
7th „ „ ...	0·52	85·6	77·8	7·8			W.S.W.	W.	340	4
8th „ „ ...	4·04	85·7	75·8	9·9			W.	S.S.W.	324	4
9th „ „ ...	2·02	83·6	76·4	7·2			W.S.W.	W.	332	2
10th „ „ ...	1·35	84·5	76·2	8·3			W.S.W.	W.	458	1
11th „ „ ...	2·68	81·2	75·7	5·5			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	497	1
12th „ „ ...	3·04	82·3	76·1	6·2			W.N.W.	W.	547	3
13th „ „ ...	1·26	83·4	76·8	6·6			W.	W.S.W.	448	1
14th „ „ ...	0·09	85·6	78·0	7·6			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	290	5
15th „ „ ...	0·04	86·4	80·0	6·4			W.S.W.	W.	238	5
16th „ „ ...	0·57	85·6	79·0	6·6			W.S.W.	W.	300	2
17th „ „ ...	1·21	81·5	76·8	4·7			S.S.E.	W.S.W.	332	2
18th „ „ ...	3·63	82·3	77·9	4·4			W.	W.S.W.	527	4
19th „ „ ...	3·54	81·6	76·9	4·7			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	683	2
20th „ „ ...	0·44	83·2	76·0	7·2			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	506	4
21st „ „ ...	0·32	85·0	78·2	6·8			W.S.W.	S.W.	394	3
22nd „ „ ...	0·08	85·8	77·0	8·8			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	360	6
23rd „ „ ...	0·14	86·0	79·0	7·0			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	378	4
24th „ „ ...	0·19	85·4	79·0	6·4			S.W.	W.S.W.	369	7
25th „ „ ...	...	85·6	79·3	6·3			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	427	5
26th „ „ ...	0·04	87·6	79·1	8·5			W.	W.	329	7
27th „ „ ...	0·02	87·7	79·5	8·2			W.	W.	291	3
28th „ „ ...	...	87·3	79·8	7·5			W.	W.	311	6
29th „ „ ...	0·15	83·8	80·0	3·8			W.	W.	344	2
30th „ „ ...	0·01	86·7	79·7	7·0			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	354	4
31st „ „ ...	...	87·6	79·8	7·8			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	277	4
1st August „ ...	0·08	87·1	79·2	7·9			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	261	4
2nd „ „ ...	0·31	85·6	78·6	7·0			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	329	1
3rd „ „ ...	0·01	86·3	79·1	7·2			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	339	2
4th „ „ ...	0·46	87·7	80·0	7·7			W.S.W.	W.	394	4
5th „ „ ...	0·22	85·7	79·6	6·1			W.S.W.	W.	461	2
6th „ „ ...	0·18	82·8	77·3	5·5			N.	W.	393	1
8th „ „ ...	0·33	85·6	77·6	8·0			W.S.W.	W.	514	3
9th „ „ ...	0·11	85·5	78·6	6·9			W.	W.	431	6
10th „ „ ...	0·12	85·0	78·0	7·0			W.	W.	469	3
11th „ „ ...	0·63	85·6	78·0	7·6			W.	W.	487	1
12th „ „ ...	0·11	83·3	77·6	5·7			W.	W.	463	1
13th „ „ ...	1·06	82·4	78·0	4·4			W.	W.	440	1
14th „ „ ...	1·06	85·4	77·9	7·5			W.	W.	447	2
15th „ „ ...	0·78	82·0	76·1	5·9			S.W.	W.S.W.	463	3
16th „ „ ...	0·08	85·9	76·6	9·3			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	538	1
18th „ „ ...	0·36	83·5	77·9	5·6			W.S.W.	W.S.W.	446	2
20th „ „ ...	0·22	85·1	77·0	8·1			W.	W.	463	1
21st „ „ ...	0·09	84·7	79·1	5·6			W.S.W.	W.	494	3
22nd „ „ ...	0·52	85·3	76·0	9·3			W.	W.	480	3
23rd „ „ ...	0·02	83·2	77·4	5·8			W.S.W.	W.	510	2
24th „ „ ...	0·14	85·7	78·1	7·6			W.	W.	427	3
25th „ „ ...	0·17	84·4	77·3	7·1			W.	W.	379	2
26th „ „ ...	0·04	84·6	77·8	6·8			W.S.W.	W.	308	3

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned Town during the outbreak in the year 1889—continued.

Months and Dates.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per cent., 100 being Saturation		Wind.			Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction. 10 H.	Direction. 16 H.	Velocity, Miles per diem	
Bombay City—*continued.*										
27th August 1889 ...	0·62	83·0	76·1	6·9			W.N.W.	W.S.W.	290	3
28th „ „ ...	0·10	86·9	77·2	9·7			W.S.W.	W.N.W.	316	3
29th „ „ ...	0·19	86·5	78·0	8·5			W.	W.	293	1
30th „ „ ...	0·20	85·1	78·0	7·1			W.	W	253	2
31st „ „ ...	0·06	85·4	79·3	6·1			N.W.	W.N.W.	263	3
1st Sept. „ ..	0·26	85·6	77·0	8·6			W.N.W.	W.N.W.	315	3
3rd „ „ ...	0·15	86·2	76·0	10·2			E.S.E.	N.W.	171	1
4th „ „ ...	...	86·6	77·7	8·9			E.	N.W.	239	2
5th „ „ ...	...	86·8	77·6	9·2			N.N.W.	N.W.	227	2
8th „ „ ...	...	86·5	77·8	8·7			W.N.W.	N.W.	202	2
10th „ „ ...	...	88·1	77·8	10·3			N.W.	N.W.	223	2
11th „ „ ...	...	87·4	78·0	9·4			N.N.W.	N.W.	231	1
12th „ „ ...	...	87·9	78·0	9·9			N.W.	N.W.	223	1
13th „ „ ...	0·08	88·9	79·6	9·3			N.W.	N.W.	208	1
17th „ „ ...	0·83	86·9	77·0	9·9			E.	W.	196	3
18th „ „ ...	...	86·8	76·1	10·7			E.	W.	160	1
19th „ „ ...	...	88·4	78·5	9·9			S.	W.S.W.	174	3
22nd „ „ ...	...	89·5	81·7	7·8			W.N.W.	W.N.W.	270	2
23rd „ „ ...	0·10	86·0	80·1	5·9			E.	N.W.	206	1
25th „ „ ...	...	88·4	78·1	10·3			N.	N.W.	247	2
28th „ „ ...	0·15	84·5	78·2	6·3			W.N.W.	W.N.W.	217	1
29th „ „ ...	0·04	83·3	77·6	5·7			S.S.W.	S.W.	195	1
30th „ „ ...	0·28	82·6	76·4	6·2			S.E.	S.S.W.	266	1
2nd October „ ...	...	85·6	76·0	9·6			E.S.E.	W.S.W.	215	1
3rd „ „ ...	...	85·9	77·0	8·9			E.S.E.	N.W.	218	1
10th „ „ ...	...	88·0	79·5	8·5			N.N.W.	N.W.	254	1
16th „ „ ...	...	89·6	79·5	10·1			E.N.E.	N.W.	249	1
21st „ „ ...	...	85·4	74·1	11·3			S.S.E.	W.N.W.	156	2
22nd „ „ ...	...	83·4	71·0	12·4			E.S.E.	S.	155	1
25th „ „ ...	...	84·3	72·0	12·3			E.S.E.	N.W.	178	1
26th „ „ ...	...	83·3	71·0	12·3			E.N.E.	W.N.W.	186	1
28th „ „ ...	...	85·0	71·7	13·3			E.N.E.	N.W.	224	1
31st „ „ ...	...	89·3	74·0	15·3			E.N.E.	N.W.	238	1
4th Nov. „ ...	...	88·1	71·4	16·7			E.N.E.	N.W.	242	1
5th „ „ ...	...	88·6	71·5	17·1			E.N.E.	N.W.	188	1
6th „ „ ...	...	86·4	71·8	14·6			E.N.E.	N.W.	226	2
11th „ „ ...	...	85·1	69·6	15·5			E.N.E.	N.W.	276	2
13th „ „ ...	...	84·7	68·0	16·7			E.N.E.	N.W.	277	2
14th „ „ ...	...	85·5	68·0	17·5			E.	N.W.	284	1
19th „ „ ...	...	83·1	66·8	16·3			N.E.	N.W.	287	1
21st „ „ ...	...	82·2	68·0	14·2			E.N.E.	N.W.	261	1
22nd „ „ ...	...	81·7	68·0	13·7			E.	N.W.	261	1
7th Dec. „ ...	...	84·3	66·1	18·2			E.N.E.	N.W.	211	1
20th „ „ ...	...	85·0	68·1	16·9			E.N.E.	N.W.	237	1
21st „ „ ...	...	83·3	68·0	15·3			E.N.E.	W.N.W.	251	1
24th „ „ ...	...	81·8	66·2	15·6			E.	W.N.W.	219	1
27th „ „ ...	...	86·8	69·9	16·9			E.N.E.	N.N.W.	303	3
28th „ „ ...	...	86·3	70·9	15·4			E.N.E.	N.W.	188	1
29th „ „ ...	...	83·1	73·6	9·5			S.E.	W.N.W.	141	1
30th „ „ ...	...	87·1	72·9	14·2			N.E.	W.N.W.	219	2

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned Cantonment during the outbreak in the year 1889.

Months and Dates.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per cent., 100 being Saturation.		Wind.			Deaths and Cases from Cholera recorded on each day.			
							Direction.		Velocity, Miles per diem.	Deaths.		Cases.	
		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	10 H.	16 H.		Poona City.	Poona Cantonment.	Poona City.	Poona Cantonment.
Poona.													
1st May 1889 ...	0·00	100·5	70·1	30·4	19	22	W.N.W.	W.	45	1	0	3	0
4th „ „ ...	0·00	107·7	69·0	38·7	12	10	W.N.W.	W.	95	1	0	0	0
7th „ „ ...	0·00	111·2	73·9	37·3	10	31	W.N.W.	W.	72	0	0	1	0
8th „ „ ...	0·00	108·4	73·2	35·2	15	23	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	89	1	0	1	0
11th „ „ ...	0·00	107·5	78·2	29·3	27	27	W.	W.N.W.	71	1	0	1	0
17th „ „ ...	0·76	108·0	74·5	34·5	29	66	W.N.W.	W.	*	0	0	1	0
19th „ „ ...	0·00	101·4	71·4	30·0	13	24	W.N.W.	W.	130	0	0	1	0
28th „ „ ...	0·00	105·5	74·4	31·1	28	34	N.N.W.	W.N.W.	57	2	0	2	0
										6		10	
12th June „ ...	1·04	86·2	72·3	13·9	61	79	W.	W.	143	0	0	1	0
23rd „ „ ...	0·02	87·5	72·1	15·4	61	72	W.S.W.	W.	109	1	0	1	0
28th „ „ ...	0·04	84·0	73·0	11·0	66	74	W.	W.	160	0	0	1	0
										1		3	
3rd July „ ...	0·00	92·0	72·4	19·6	55	51	W.	W.	125	1	0	3	0
11th „ „ ...	0·10	83·8	71·5	12·3	68	74	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	123	0	0	1	0
12th „ „ ...	0·43	81·0	69·0	12·0	93	89	W.	W.	130	0	0	1	0
13th „ „ ...	0·15	85·2	71·8	13·4	87	86	W.	W.	130	3	0	8	0
14th „ „ ...	0·00	88·8	72·0	16·8	76	73	W.	W.	131	4	0	5	0
15th „ „ ...	0·00	84·8	72·8	12·0	74	67	Calm.	W.	91	3	0	7	0
16th „ „ ...	0·94	88·5	72·2	16·3	69	92	W.	W.S.W.	88	6	0	13	0
17th „ „ ...	0·26	84·8	71·9	12·9	83	72	W.	W.	123	3	0	7	0
18th „ „ ...	0·06	85·1	72·9	12·2	74	75	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	140	5	0	9	0
19th „ „ ...	1·43	78·6	71·9	6·7	90	90	W.	W.S.W.	117	3	0	8	0
20th „ „ ...	1·56	79·4	70·9	8·5	84	84	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	119	4	0	10	0
21st „ „ ...	0·10	83·8	71·1	12·7	80	78	W.S.W.	W.	110	8	0	12	0
22nd „ „ ...	0·02	84·4	70·8	13·6	74	67	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	121	3	0	9	0
23rd „ „ ...	0·03	86·4	71·2	15·2	69	66	W.S.W.	W.	140	8	0	13	0
24th „ „ ...	0·00	85·5	71·5	14·0	66	68	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	154	1	0	3	0
25th „ „ ...	0·15	83·1	71·2	11·9	76	76	W.S.W.	W.	104	6	0	5	0
26th „ „ ...	0·07	83·5	71·1	12·4	93	83	W.	W.S.W.	85	1	0	7	0
27th „ „ ...	0·00	87·5	71·2	16·3	72	62	W.N.W.	N.W.	94	3	0	10	0
28th „ „ ...	0·00	86·3	70·2	16·1	67	69	W.N.W.	W.	99	4	0	8	0
29th „ „ ...	0·28	79·5	70·8	8·7	93	81	W.S.W.	W.	76	3	0	2	0
31st „ „ ...	0·00	87·7	70·2	17·5	65	68	W.	W.N.W.	114	2	0	6	0
										71		147	
1st Aug. „ ...	0·00	84·6	69·0	15·6	68	63	W.S.W.	W.	106	2	1	2	1
2nd „ „ ...	0·05	86·6	70·5	16·1	73	60	W.	W.	123	1	0	4	0
3rd „ „ ...	0·00	87·9	71·5	16·4	63	53	W.S.W.	W.	127	2	0	4	0
4th „ „ ...	0·04	88·9	69·8	19·1	69	61	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	144	1	0	2	0
5th „ „ ...	0·07	86·2	71·0	15·2	57	75	W.S.W.	W.	119	1	2	4	2
6th „ „ ...	0·12	77·4	72·0	5·4	89	83	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	79	3	0	5	0
7th „ „ ...	0·00	85·7	71·5	14·2	79	68	W.	W.	146	0	0	2	0
8th „ „ ...	0·16	80·5	71·5	9·0	87	82	W.	W.N.W.	130	1	0	3	0
9th „ „ ...	0·10	85·5	71·8	13·7	72	76	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	64	4	0	6	0
10th „ „ ...	0·04	84·0	70·7	13·3	78	82	W.	W.S.W.	140	3	0	6	0
11th „ „ ...	0·38	83·7	70·4	13·3	76	81	W.	N.W.	104	4	3	6	3
12th „ „ ...	0·24	82·6	70·2	12·4	80	84	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	198	3	0	6	0
13th „ „ ...	0·11	81·8	71·2	10·6	91	80	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	111	0	0	4	0
14th „ „ ...	0·04	85·0	70·5	14·5	69	75	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	136	1	0	3	0
15th „ „ ...	0·12	81·8	70·2	11·6	91	77	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	144	4	0	4	0
16th „ „ ...	0·53	79·4	70·6	8·8	90	86	N.W.	W.S.W.	111	3	0	4	0

* The reading was not read owing to the sickness of the observer.

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned Cantonment during the outbreak in the year 1889—contd.

Months and Dates.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per cent., 100 being Saturation		Wind.			Deaths and Cases from Cholera recorded on each day.			
							Direction.		Velocity, Miles per diem.	Deaths.		Cases.	
		Highest maximum.	Lowest maximum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	10 H.	16 H.		Poona City.	Poona Cantonment.	Poona City.	Poona Cantonment.
Poona—*continued.*													
17th Aug. 1889 ...	0·10	81·4	71·8	9·6	84	80	W.	W.	147	1	0	2	0
18th „ „ ...	0·05	81·9	71·5	10·4	82	82	W.N.W.	W.	175	2	0	6	0
19th „ „ ...	0·01	83·5	70·5	13·0	74	70	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	191	2	0	4	0
20th „ „ ...	0·24	82·1	70·1	12·0	91	80	W.	N.W.	120	2	0	4	0
21st „ „ ...	0·08	84·5	70·6	13·9	75	91	N.W.	W.N.W.	129	1	0	3	0
22nd „ „ ...	0·08	82·6	70·2	12·4	88	89	W.N.W.	W.	130	1	0	1	0
24th „ „ ...	0·01	85·4	70·5	14·9	87	65	W.	N.W.	139	2	0	5	0
25th „ „ ...	0·24	79·8	70·0	9·8	91	87	W.	W.N.W.	99	0	0	2	0
26th „ „ ...	0·26	86·4	69·6	16·8	75	75	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	99	0	0	3	0
27th „ „ ...	0·03	86·1	70·5	15·6	73	62	N.W.	W.	137	2	1	2	2
28th „ „ ...	0·00	86·9	69·9	17·0	70	65	N.W.	N.W.	114	2	0	4	0
29th „ „ ...	0·04	86·6	68·6	18·0	60	78	N.W.	N.W.	107	1	0	3	0
31st „ „ ...	0·00	86·5	69·2	17·3	72	78	N.W.	W.N.W.	86	1	0	0	0
										50	7	104	8
1st Sept. „ ...	0·01	83·4	69·0	14·4	71	67	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	106	1	0	1	0
2nd „ „ ...	0·00	88·4	68·0	20·4	63	58	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	113	2	0	2	0
3rd „ „ ...	0·00	88·0	68·4	19·6	64	70	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	82	1	1	1	1
6th „ „ ...	0·00	90·8	70·4	20·4	56	53	W.S.W.	N.W.	68	2	0	3	0
11th „ „ ...	0·51	91·0	71·5	19·5	74	77	Calm.	W.N.W.	32	2	0	3	0
17th „ „ ...	2·01	88·0	69·4	18·6	79	68	S.E.	Calm.	19	1	0	1	0
18th „ „ ...	3·10	89·0	70·6	18·4	71	82	Calm.	S.W.	41	1	0	1	0
22nd „ „ ...	1·04	91·4	71·8	19·6	70	87	N.W.	Calm.	79	1	0	1	0
28th „ „ ...	0·02	88·6	71·5	17·1	74	79	Calm.	W.N.W.	47	1	0	4	0
										12	1	17	1
2nd Oct. „ ...	0·00	86·2	67·0	19·2	61	65	Calm.	N.W.	34	1	0	1	0
9th „ „ ...	0·53	88·5	71·0	17·5	78	72	Calm.	N.W.	35	1	0	5	0
										2		6	

Daily Record of Meteorological Observation and of Deaths from Cholera in the Town of Sholápur during the Epidemic Prevalence of the Disease in the year 1889.

Months and Dates.	Rainfall, in inches.	Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per cent., 100 being Saturation		Wind.			Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	
		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction. 10 H.	Direction. 16 H.	Velocity. Miles per diem.	Deaths.	Cases.
Shola'pur.											
25th May 1889 ...	0·00	77·8	77·8	0	37	26	W.	S.S.W.	316·96	1	2
27th „ „ ...	0·00	79·2	79·2	0	28	21	W.	W.N.W.	251·00	1	2
28th „ „ ...	0·00	82·7	82·7	0	31	20	W.	E.N.E.	219·48	0	1
29th „ „ ...	0·00	80·5	80·5	0	44	26	W.S.W.	N.W.	325·06	1	3
30th „ „ ...	0·00	79·2	79·2	0	Instrument was out of order.		W.S.W.	N.W.	197·64	0	1
31st „ „ ...	0·11	75·6	75·6	0	44	36	W.	N.W.	237·40	2	1
										5	10
1st June „ ...	0·00	70·8	70·8	0	43	23	W.	W.S.W.	230·36	2	3
13th „ „ ...	0·00	70·8	70·8	0	57	61	W.	W.N.W.	227·20	5	15
14th „ „ ...	0·00	72·8	72·8	0	57	39	W.	W.	221·16	9	14
15th „ „ ...	0·00	72·4	72·4	0	48	35	W.	W.	248·50	7	9
16th „ „ ...	0·21	74·5	74·5	0	50	71	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	355·27	2	3
;h „ „ ...	0·00	72·5	72·5	0	57	29	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	295·68	3	12
;h „ „ ...	0·00	75·5	75·5	0	52	32	W.S.W.	W.	240·31	1	4
;h „ „ ...	0·49	72·2	72·2	0	73	70	W.	W.N.W.	248·99	1	1
th „ „ ...	0·00	72·5	72·5	0	59	40	W.	W.S.W.	226·11	2	4
st „ „ ...	0·00	69·9	69·9	0	52	42	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	234·31	0	2
rd „ „ ...	0·00	72·6	72·6	0	56	65	W.S.W.	E.	212·16	2	4
th „ „ ...	0·00	74·2	74·2	0	54	44	W.S.W.	W.	270·34	4	6
th „ „ ...	0·00	72·8	72·8	0	58	50	S.W.	S.W.	326·30	1	3
th „ „ ...	0·00	73·1	73·1	0	54	49	W.	W.	251·21	4	5
'th „ „ ...	0·00	74·1	74·1	0	56	52	W.S.W.	W.	267·23	2	3
;th „ „ ...	0·00	73·6	73·6	0	56	44	W.	S.W.	376·02	2	6
)th „ „ ...	0·00	71·8	71·8	0	59	37	W.	W.	244·09	0	9
										47	103
1st July „ ...	0·09	72·6	72·6	0	58	45	W.S.W.	W.	259·70	1	7
2nd „ „ ...	0·00	74·5	74·5	0	60	46	W.S.W.	S.W.	274·49	4	10
3rd „ „ ...	0·06	74·5	74·5	0	63	53	W.	N.	255·46	3	8
4th „ „ ...	0·73	72·2	72·2	0	70	62	W.S.W.	W.	225·54	4	8
5th „ „ ...	1·28	72·2	72·2	0	80	77	S.W.	W.S.W.	219·79	3	4
6th „ „ ...	0·18	72·8	72·8	0	81	73	W.	S.W.	293·21	4	7
7th „ „ ...	0·00	72·6	72·6	0	71	59	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	288·29	3	10
8th „ „ ...	0·08	72·1	72·1	0	66	86	W.	W.	226·40	0	4
9th „ „ ...	0·28	70·9	70·9	0	68	64	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	220·30	4	10
10th „ „ ...	0·00	73·2	73·2	0	64	80	W.S.W.	W.	220·76	3	7
11th „ „ ...	0·08	72·7	72·7	0	66	72	W.S.W.	S.W.	229·97	1	3
12th „ „ ...	0·06	71·4	71·4	0	63	65	W.S.W.	S.W.	265·78	5	11
13th „ „ ...	0·07	73·5	73·5	0	66	64	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	255·49	5	7
14th „ „ ...	0·08	73·1	73·1	0	66	57	W.S.W.	S.W.	239·10	3	6
15th „ „ ...	2·06	71·8	71·8	0	83	78	W.S.W.	W.	257·81	3	5
16th „ „ ...	0·40	70·2	70·2	0	85	70	W.S.W.	S.W.	249·79	3	5
17th „ „ ...	0·14	72·1	72·1	0	72	60	W.	W.	269·40	3	13
19th „ „ ...	0·11	72·1	72·1	0	80	90	W.	W.	265·31	3	8
20th „ „ ...	0·13	70·8	70·8	0	88	76	W.	W.	265·75	5	6
21st „ „ ...	0·28	70·4	70·4	0	74	49	W.	W.S.W.	308·54	2	3
22nd „ „ ...	0·22	69·9	69·9	0	64	53	W.	W.S.W.	302·01	3	4
23rd „ „ ...	0·00	70·7	70·7	0	57	47	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	273·79	2	3
24th „ „ ...	0·00	71·8	71·8	0	58	49	W.S.W.	W.	279·12	3	8
25th „ „ ...	0·00	71·1	71·1	0	70	76	S.W.	S.W.	231·01	7	9
26th „ „ ...	0·09	72·2	72·2	0	68	49	W.S.W.	N.W.	254·32	8	27
27th „ „ ...	0·17	72·8	72·8	0	70	49	S.W.	N.N.W.	259·70	5	10
28th „ „ ...	0·07	72·2	72·2	0	71	56	N.W.	N.W.	211·30	3	3
29th „ „ ...	2·11	71·1	71·1	0	85	78	W.N.W.	W.	249·10	5	8
30th „ „ ...	0·00	71·6	71·6	0	76	51	W.S.W.	W.	231·20	6	11
31st „ „ ...	0·00	71·3	71·3	0	67	50	W.	W.	241·13	2	5
										106	230

Daily Record of Meteorological Observation and of Deaths from Cholera in the Town of Sholápur during the Epidemic Prevalence of the Disease in the year 1889—continued.

Months and Dates.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per cent., 100 being Saturation		Wind.			Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	
		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction. 10 H.	Direction. 16 H.	Velocity, Miles per diem.	Deaths.	Cases.
Shola'pur—*continued.*											
1st Aug. 1889 ...	0·00	73·8	73·8	0	67	47	W.	W.	229·90	1	4
2nd „ „ ...	0·00	72·8	72·8	0	63	46	W.	W.	249·84	0	1
3rd „ „ ...	0·00	72·8	72·8	0	59	49	W.	W.N.W.	235·25	3	5
4th „ „ ...	0·03	70·8	70·8	0	64	41	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	240·70	1	3
5th „ „ ...	0·00	71·8	71·8	0	63	44	W.	W.N.W.	268 51	1	2
6th „ „ ...	0·00	73·8	73·8	0	64	51	W.	W.	310·50	1	4
7th „ „ ...	0·00	73·2	73·2	0	67	68	W.S.W.	W.S W.	250·17	1	2
8th „ „ ...	0·05	72·7	72·7	0	68	75	W.	W.	280·21	1	4
10th „ „ ...	0·00	71·9	71·9	0	67	53	W.	S.W.	269·20	2	2
11th „ „ ...	0·00	72·7	72·7	0	70	56	W.	W.N.W.	285·70	1	3
12th „ „ ...	0·04	72·1	72·1	0	73	65	W.	W.	280·30	1	3
13th „ „ ...	0·22	71·4	71·4	0	77	71	W.N.W.	W.	286·01	1	1
14th „ „ ...	0·36	71·5	71·5	0	71	62	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	206·50	0	1
16th „ „ ...	0·00	70·9	70·9	0	73	54	W.	W.S.W.	216·79	0	2
17th „ „ ...	0·00	71·9	71·9	0	70	68	W.	W.	316·25	0	2
18th „ „ ...	0·00	71·8	71·8	0	66	71	W.	S.W.	330·80	0	1
20th „ „ ...	0·00	70·9	70·9	0	61	56	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	335·66	0	2
22nd „ „ ...	0·00	70·8	70·8	0	64	64	S.W.	S.W.	371·36	0	2
23rd „ „ ...	0·00	71·6	71·6	0	67	81	W.	W.N.W.	389·00	2	1
24th „ „ ...	0·00	71·8	71·8	0	71	62	W.	W.	289·30	0	1
25th „ „ ...	0·00	71·2	71·2	0	80	89	W.	W.	291·11	2	2
28th „ „ ...	0·00	70·8	70·8	0	67	51	W.	W.	230·20	2	2
29th „ „ ...	0·00	69·8	69·8	0	62	46	W.	W.	279·61	4	11
30th „ „ ...	0·00	72·1	72·1	0	68	50	W.N.W.	N.W.	261·90	7	26
31st „ „ ...	0·00	72·5	72·5	0	58	46	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	282·12	2	7
										33	94
1st Sept. „ ...	0·33	72·5	72·5	0	60	46	W.	W.	279·69	4	2
2nd „ „ ...	0·00	72·1	72·1	0	60	42	N.W.	N.W.	392·31	2	6
3rd „ „ ...	0·00	72·7	72·7	0	58	42	N.W.	N.W.	272·89	12	15
4th „ „ ...	1·36	71·8	71·8	0	71	53	N.	W.N.W.	250·40	2	4
5th „ „ ...	0·61	69·1	69·1	0	78	56	E.S.E.	S.E.	244·55	3	4
6th „ „ ...	0·00	70·8	70·8	0	65	60	S.E.	S.E.	258·98	1	2
7th „ „ ...	2·34	67·9	67·9	0	71	74	W.S.W.	W.	208·83	6	16
8th „ „ ...	0·00	73·1	73·1	0	76	67	S.E.	E.N.E.	224;90	6	10
9th „ „ ...	0·21	71·5	71·5	0	76	94	N.W.	W.N.W.	208·67	4	6
10th „ „ ...	0·00	71·5	71·5	0	85	59	N.W.	N.W.	224·60	4	7
11th „ „ ...	0·00	71·8	71·8	0	67	45	E.S.E.	E.	201·42	1	2
13th „ „ ...	0·19	70·8	70·8	0	76	80	S.E.	E.S.E.	215·51	1	2
14th „ „ ...	0·00	70·6	70·6	0	70	51	E.	E.	185·55	0	2
15th „ „ ...	0·31	70·8	70·8	0	68	63	N.E.	E.N.E.	214·43	1	1
16th „ „ ...	0·00	72·2	72·2	0	65	60	E.S.E.	E.S.E.	240·70	0	1
17th „ „ ...	2·04	69·5	69·5	0	81	60	S.E.	S.E.	253·98	1	0
19th „ „ ...	0·00	72·8	72·8	0	77	60	W.	S.W.	177·50	1	2
20th „ „ ...	0·13	73·4	73·4	0	70	54	W.	W.	172·05	1	1
22nd „ „ ...	0·00	73·6	73·6	0	68	41	N.W.	N.W.	187·00	0	1
23rd „ „ ...	0·00	72·8	72·8	0	78	69	N.W.	N.W.	170·01	1	1
24th „ „ ...	0·00	69·1	69·1	0	71	53	N.N.E.	N.	170·19	0	1
30th „ „ ...	0·00	67·8	67·8	0	65	49	W.	W.	187·16	3	4
										54	90
1st Oct. „ ...	0·00	66·9	66·9	0	66	47	W.	S.W.	238·10	1	1
2nd „ „ ...	0·00	70·5	70·5	0	72	44	W.	S.W.	167·74	1	0
7th „ „ ...	0·81	72·1	72·1	0	69	56	W.	S.	165·02	0	1
										2	2

Statement showing the observations between the daily recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned Town during the outbreak in the year 1889.

Months and Dates.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature.			Mean daily Air moisture.	Direction of Wind.			Cholera.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Morning.	Evening.	Miles per day.	Cases.	Deaths.
Belgaum Town.										
9th June 1889 ...	0·04	78·9	67·9	11·0	55	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	576	3	...
10th „ „ ...	0·18	77·0	70·1	6·9	70	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	552	5	1
12th „ „ ...	0·56	76·2	69·7	6·5	71	S.W.	S.S.W.	485	6	3
13th „ „ ...	0·16	80·2	69·0	11·2	55	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	556	4	1
14th „ „ ...	0·09	80·4	70·0	10·4	58	S.W.	S.S.W.	586	2	5
15th „ „ ...	0·09	80·0	70·0	10·0	59	S.W.	S.S.W.	651	5	2
16th „ „ ...	0·25	80·4	69·8	10·6	58	S.W.	S.W.	626	3	1
17th „ „ ...	0·10	81·8	69·5	12·3	52	S.S.W.	S.	493	5	3
18th „ „ ...	0·01	82·9	69·7	13·2	50	S.W.	S.S.W.	459	4	3
19th „ „ ...	0·00	81·7	69·0	12·7	51	S.W.	S.S.W.	587	1	...
20th „ „ ...	0·00	81·7	68·1	13·6	48	S.S.W.	S.	542	3	3
21st „ „ ...	0·00	78·4	66·0	12·4	49	S.S.W.	S.W.	506	2	1
22nd „ „ ...	0·10	79·0	68·6	10·4	57	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	462	1	2
23rd „ „ ...	0·12	78·5	66·5	12·0	51	S.S.W.	S.W.	553	...	1
24th „ „ ...	0·06	78·2	65·7	12·5	49	S.	S.S.W.	606	1	1
25th „ „ ...	0·45	77·4	68·0	9·4	60	S.	S.	710	3	2
26th „ „ ...	0·68	74·5	67·9	6·6	71	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	689	1	...
29th „ „ ...	0·10	78·9	69·0	9·9	59	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	615	1	...
1st July „ ..	0·01	82·8	67·3	15·5	42	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	381	2	...
5th „ „ ...	0·04	74·9	66·4	8·5	62	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	532	1	...
6th „ „ ...	0·10	74·4	66·0	8·4	62	S.W.	S.W.	599	1	...
7th „ „ ...	0·07	76·8	67·5	9·3	60	W.S.W.	S.W.	531	1	...
8th „ „ ...	0·01	77·0	67·1	9·9	58	W.S.W.	S.W.	513	1	...
10th „ „ ...	0·12	77·4	67·8	9·6	60	W.S.W.	W.	412	...	1
12th „ „ ...	0·55	75·7	66·9	8·8	62	S.W.	S.W.	700	...	2
13th „ „ ...	0·39	77·3	67·9	9·4	60	W.S.W.	S.W.	668	1	1
15th „ „ ...	0·09	76·4	69·3	7·1	69	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	485	...	1
16th „ „ ...	0·33	74·8	66·5	8·3	63	S.W.	S.W.	598	2	...
18th „ „ ...	1·48	73·4	68·4	5·0	77	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	741	1	...
20th „ „ ...	0·75	75·3	68·0	7·3	68	S.W.	S.W.	821	2	2
21st „ „ ...	0·09	73·7	67·8	5·9	73	S.W.	S.W.	616	1	...
24th „ „ ...	0·11	78·7	68·0	10·7	56	S.W.	S.W.	486	1	...
4th Aug. „ ...	0·07	76·7	67·4	9·3	60	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	438	1	...
4th Sept. „ ...	0·00	83·8	63·7	20·1	30	N.N.W.	S.S.W.	188	6	1
6th „ „ ...	0·00	82·9	66·3	16·6	39	Calm.	S.S.W.	172	3	2
7th „ „ ...	0·01	83·6	64·0	19·6	31	Calm.	S.W.	155	1	1
8th „ „ ...	0·00	83·4	67·8	15·6	43	N.N.E.	S.W.	188	1	1
9th „ „ ...	0·32	82·3	69·3	13·0	50	Calm.	W.S.W.	152	1	...
10th „ „ ...	0·00	85·2	68·2	17·0	39	N.	S.S.W.	208	1	1
11th „ „ ...	0·30	83·7	67·8	15·9	42	N.N.E.	S.S.E.	201	2	1
13th „ „ ...	3·40	84·2	66·3	17·9	35	N.N.E.	S.S.W.	163	...	1
16th „ „ ...	0·53	83·4	68·2	15·2	44	N.N.W.	W.S.W.	182	2	...
19th „ „ ...	0·40	77·6	68·0	9·6	60	S.S.W.	S.W.	402	1	1
20th „ „ ...	0·05	74·9	68·0	6·9	69	S.W.	S.W.	412	1	1
21st „ „ ...	0·03	83·0	68·9	14·1	47	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	337	3	...
22nd „ „ ...	0·04	77·9	70·2	7·7	67	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	265	1	1
23rd „ „ ...	1·05	81·7	67·8	13·9	47	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	169	...	1
24th „ „ ...	0·52	80·7	67·5	13·2	48	N.N.E.	W.S.W.	185	1	1
27th „ „ ...	0·07	82·0	68·9	13·1	50	N.N.E.	S.S.W.	211	1	1
28th „ „ ...	0·05	80·2	68·9	11·5	54	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	233	1	...
16th Oct. „ ...	0·02	78·9	68·4	10·5	56	E.N.E.	N.N.E.	279	3	2
17th „ „ ...	3·54	72·0	67·8	4·2	80	N.N.E.	S.S.E.	428	1	...
18th „ „ ...	0·48	74·2	67·8	6·4	71	S.S.W.	W.S.W.	460	2	...
19th „ „ ...	0·30	80·3	67·8	12·5	51	W.N.W.	S.W.	421	2	1
20th „ „ ...	0·00	81·0	66·0	15·0	43	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	280	1	...
21st „ „ ...	0·02	80·3	65·1	15·2	42	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	314	1	1
22nd „ „ ...	0·00	78·3	61·6	16·7	36	W.S.W.	S.W.	326	2	...
23rd „ „ ...	0·00	77·8	57·0	20·8	21	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	254	1	2
26th „ „ ...	0·00	78·3	56·2	22·1	18	N.	N.W.	163	...	1

Statement showing the observations between the daily recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned Town during the outbreak in the year 1889—continued.

Months and Dates.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of Air.			Wind.		Cholera.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Direction.	Velocity.	Cases.	Deaths.
Surat.								
9th January 1889 ...	0·00	89·3	60·0	...	W.	...	1	...
10th „ „ ...	0·00	96·0	56·7	...	S.	...	1	1
11th „ „ ...	0·00	92·4	59·8	...	Calm.	...	1	1
14th „ „ ...	0·00	87·6	56·2	...	W.	...	3	3
15th „ „ ...	0·00	86·7	54·8	...	W.	...	1	1
16th „ „ ...	0·00	83·7	52·8	...	S.W.	...	1	1
26th „ „ ...	0·00	88·7	51·6	...	S.W.	...	1	1
							9	8
1st February 1889 ...	0·00	85·2	55·3	...	S.W.	...	3	2
2nd „ „ ...	0·00	88·3	56·4	...	W.	...	1	1
11th „ „ ...	0·00	88·6	55·7	...	S.W.	...	1	...
20th „ „ ...	0·00	91·4	58·7	...	W.	...	2	1
							7	4
3rd March 1889... ...	0·00	90·3	59·4	...	E.	...	3	1
4th „ „	0·00	94·6	60·6	...	N.N.W.	...	...	1
6th „ „	0·00	105·3	62·8	...	N.N.W.	...	1	...
7th „ „	0·00	105·7	64·2	...	N.W.	...	4	4
8th „ „	0·00	101·8	62·7	...	N.N.W.	...	3	4
9th „ „	0·00	104·8	63·7	...	E.N.E.	...	6	2
10th „ „	0·00	105·2	62·8	...	N.N.E.	...	4	2
11th „ „	0·00	106·8	62·1	...	N.E.	...	3	3
12th „ „	0·00	103·8	64·6	...	E.N.E.	...	3	1
13th „ „	0·00	99·4	69·8	...	S.W.	...	2	1
14th „ „	0·00	97·8	68·2	...	E.S.E.	...	7	4
15th „ „	0·00	103·2	68·7	...	N.W.	...	14	7
16th „ „	0·00	100·0	66·3	...	W.N.W.	...	7	7
17th „ „	0·00	101·2	70·8	...	W.N.W.	...	6	6
18th „ „	0·00	99·6	64·8	...	N.	...	3	3
19th „ „	0·00	94·8	62·8	...	N.N.E.	...	6	4
20th „ „	0·00	96·2	64·6	...	N.W.	...	7	5
21st „ „	0·00	99·4	66·2	...	S.S.E.	...	9	8
22nd „ „	0·00	101·0	65·2	...	W.N.W.	...	13	11
23rd „ „	0·00	92·4	64·6	...	N.E.	...	9	7
24th „ „	0·00	94·0	65·6	...	S.	...	10	8
25th „ „	0·00	92·8	65·3	...	S.E.	...	12	11
26th „ „	0·00	94·6	68·7	...	N.N.W.	...	10	11
27th „ „	0·00	96·6	66·3	...	N.N.W.	...	4	4
28th „ „	0·00	100·0	66·1	...	S.E.	...	18	7
29th „ „	0·00	96·2	63·3	...	Calm.	...	13	7
30th „ „	0·00	97·4	66·8	...	S.E.	...	20	18
31st „ „	0·00	102·8	64·3	...	E.	...	18	10
							215	157

Statement showing the observations between the daily recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned Town during the outbreak in the year 1889—continued.

Months and Dates.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of Air.			Wind.		Cholera.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Direction.	Velocity.	Cases.	Deaths.
		Surat—*continued.*						
1st April 1889	0·00	103·4	64·6	...	E.S.E.	...	4	3
2nd „ „	0·00	100·2	68·4	...	E.S.E.	...	18	8
3rd „ „	0·00	103·2	70·1	...	W.S.W.	...	6	8
4th „ „	0·00	102·7	69·7	...	E.S.E.	...	17	10
5th „ „	0·00	103·4	63·7	...	N.	...	10	4
6th „ „	0·00	102·1	70·3	...	E.S.E.	...	10	7
7th „ „	0·00	104·4	66·3	...	N.W.	...	16	17
8th „ „	0·00	105·0	66·0	...	N.W.	...	7	6
9th „ „	0·00	97·6	70·8	...	W.S.W.	...	16	15
10th „ „	0·00	96·3	75·0	...	W.S.W.	...	14	11
11th „ „	0·00	99·6	68·7	...	S.	...	18	13
12th „ „	0·00	100·0	68·2	...	N.N.W.	...	18	9
13th „ „	0·00	101·6	72·4	...	N.N.E.	...	15	18
14th „ „	0·00	104·6	72·0	...	E.	...	8	8
15th „ „	0·00	109·8	69·8	...	N.E.	...	6	5
16th „ „	0·00	109·0	68·7	...	N.N.W.	...	9	9
17th „ „	0·00	106·7	76·6	...	W.N.W.	...	11	11
18th „ „	0·00	104·1	67·3	...	N.E.	...	11	5
19th „ „	0·00	106·2	71·3	...	N.N.W.	...	11	8
20th „ „	0·00	106·3	74·8	...	N.N.W.	...	10	9
21st „ „	0·00	105·4	70·8	...	N.N.W.	...	7	8
22nd „ „	0·00	106·8	72·8	...	E.S.E.	...	14	12
23rd „ „	0·00	104·3	70·8	...	W.N.W.	...	4	4
24th „ „	0·00	104·2	74·6	...	S.E.	...	6	2
25th „ „	0·00	105·2	76·3	...	S.W.	...	4	5
26th „ „	0·00	101·2	74·8	...	S.S.W.	...	7	4
27th „ „	0·00	96·8	74·4	...	S.W.	...	7	4
28th „ „	0·00	100·0	74·8	...	S.	...	6	7
29th „ „	0·00	98·9	76·2	...	S.W.	...	7	7
30th „ „	0·00	99·2	74·3	...	W.S.W.	...	7	7
							304	244
1st May 1889	0·00	96·2	72·6	...	W.S.W.	...	4	4
2nd „ „	0·00	96·7	70·8	...	W.S.W.	...	5	5
3rd „ „	0·00	98·7	74·7	...	W.N.W.	...	9	9
4th „ „	0·00	100·0	76·2	...	S.S.W.	...	14	10
5th „ „	0·00	104·2	74·7	...	E.S.E.	...	12	8
6th „ „	0·00	108·9	74·3	...	S.E.	...	10	6
7th „ „	0·00	110·2	74·8	...	E.S.E.	...	15	11
8th „ „	0·00	109·0	72·8	...	W.S.W.	...	18	12
9th „ „	0·00	110·3	73·7	...	S.E.	...	17	12
10th „ „	0·00	111·6	74·2	...	S.W.	...	22	15
11th „ „	0·00	104·2	73·3	...	S.W.	...	15	9
12th „ „	0·00	102·2	76·3	...	S.W.	...	17	12
13th „ „	0·00	100·0	74·3	...	S.	...	12	6
14th „ „	0·00	102·9	74·1	...	W.S.W.	...	17	12
15th „ „	0·00	101·2	72·6	...	W.	...	7	5
16th „ „	0·00	99·6	73·4	...	S.	...	4	4
17th „ „	0·00	107·2	72·6	...	S.	...	1	2
18th „ „	0·00	109·0	74·8	...	S.W.	...	2	2
19th „ „	0·00	108·0	74·2	...	W.S.W.	...	6	6
20th „ „	0·00	99·8	76·2	...	W.S.W.	...	2	1
21st „ „	0·00	99·3	74·2	...	W.S.W.	...	2	2
22nd „ „	0·00	98·7	72·7	...	W.S.W.	...	1	1
23rd „ „	0·00	99·8	71·3	...	S.W.	...	1	1
24th „ „	0·00	94·7	70·3	...	E.N.E.	...	2	2
25th „ „	0·17	99·1	74·6	...	W.	...	1	1
26th „ „	0·00	101·3	72·6	...	S.S.E.	...	2	1
28th „ „	0·00	102·2	74·3	...	S.S.W.	...	4	4
29th „ „	0·00	106·2	78·0	...	S.E.	...	1	1
30th „ „	0·00	103·4	76·2	...	W.	...	1	1
31st „ „	0·00	101·3	75·9	...	S.W.	...	1	1
							225	166

Statement showing the observations between the daily recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned Town during the outbreak in the year 1889—continued.

Months and Dates.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of Air.			Wind.		Cholera.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Direction.	Velocity.	Cases.	Deaths.
Surat—*continued.*								
1st June 1889	0·00	100·0	74·8	...	W.S.W.	...	3	3
2nd „ „	0·00	99·2	73·6	...	W.	...	3	3
3rd „ „	0·00	100·0	77·3	...	W.S.W.	...	5	5
4th „ „	0·11	104·0	73·6	...	S.S.W.	...	1	1
5th „ „	0·00	106·4	76·2	...	E.N.E.	...	6	6
6th „ „	0·06	104·0	76·8	...	E.S.E.	...	2	2
7th „ „	0·00	98·7	76·0	...	S.E.	...	1	1
8th „ „	0·04	96·8	75·3	...	S.	...	2	2
9th „ „	0·02	98·2	76·4	...	S.S.W.	...	2	2
10th „ „	0·07	97·6	74·1	...	W.N.W.	...	1	1
11th „ „	0·00	97·3	76·0	...	W.N.W.	...	5	5
13th „ „	0·12	96·3	73·7	...	N.W.	...	2	...
14th „ „	0·09	95·3	74·7	...	W.	...	3	4
15th „ „	0·26	96·4	72·8	...	W.	...	3	2
16th „ „	0·17	94·8	73·6	...	N.W.	...	1	1
18th „ „	0·00	98·7	76·3	...	W.	...	2	1
19th „ „	0·02	95·3	75·4	...	W.	...	1	1
25th „ „	0·03	90·2	74·8	...	W.N.W.	...	1	1
							44	41

Meteorological Observations of Hyderabad, Sind, during the year 1889.

Months.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of Air.			Wind.	
		Mean of daily maximum.	Mean of daily minimum.	Range.	Direction at 10 A.M.	Velocity, miles per hour regardless of direction.
January 1889	1·58	76·1	53·2	22·9	N.E.	10
February „	0·22	81·7	56·8	24·9	N.	6
March „	0·60	93·8	66·2	27·6	S.W.	9
April „	0·08	101·8	74·0	27·5	S.W.	11
May „	2·22	108·7	79·2	29·5	S.W	14
June „	0·03	104·7	82·4	22·3	S.W.	11
July „	0·77	100·2	81·9	18·3	S.W.	14
August „	2·04	97·5	79·8	17·7	S.W.	12
September „	0·00	98·7	76·0	22·7	S.W.	10
October „	0·00	96·4	67·0	29·4	N.E.	6
November „	0·00	83·4	60·0	25·5	N.E.	8
December „	0·00	80·2	54·0	26·3	N.E.	7

APPENDIX III.

Military Works.—Sanitary.

Station.	Actual cost in 1889.	Description of Military Work, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1889.
1	2	3
	Rs.	
Bombay—Bori Bandar Lines.	150	Two extra catch pits over the underground storm-water drains running through the lines have been constructed. Wrought-iron gratings are fixed on the tops of the catch pits flush with the ground. Another catch pit with gratings is also provided on the south side connected with the nearest one by piping in stock.
„ Marine Lines.	In progress	Construction of a latrine of 10 seats for Native Troops in the compound of the Hospital.
Devláli	In progress (938)	Construction of two temporary buildings for ablution purposes.
Baroda	In progress	Draining the Sadar Bázár and improving the cantonment drainage. Clearing of wells at Itola, Miyágám and Baroda.
Ahmedabad	562	Two latrines—one of 10 seats, the other of 5 seats.
Do.	34	A masonry bin for the collection of rubbish in the station hospital compound.
Deesa	31	Constructing a closed drain from cesspool to join the present drain, to well No. 67, Royal Artillery Lines.
Do.	775	Construction of 3 latrines for the use of Native Cavalry.
Nasirabad and Taragarh	1,501	Improving ventilation in Royal Artillery Barrack No. 2 at Nasirabad.
Do. ...	11,336	Providing rainwater pipes and masonry drains round the barracks in the European Infantry and Royal Artillery Lines, with a view to keep off damp from the plinth of barracks and form a pucca base for the removal of rain water discharged by the down pipes.
Do. ...	1,819	Extension of Bázár main from the north to the south end of the Bázár, including construction of 2 cattle troughs one at either end.
Do. ...	174	Excavating and relaying with fresh murum the present floor of urinaries of European Infantry Lines at Nasirabad.
Do. ...	28	Erection of grass hut for the Royal Artillery followers suffering from small-pox.
Do. ...	70	Improving ventilation of Staff Sergeants' quarter No. 22 in Royal Artillery Lines, Nasirabad.
Do. ...	102	Erecting 2 screen latrines for Native followers, &c., for Rest Camp and masonry latrine for European Infantry School.
Neemuch	727	Internal walls of Royal Artillery, British Infantry and Station Hospital Buildings scraped, where necessary on account of cases of cholera having broken out in them. All woodworks, &c., and furniture washed with soap and hot water. Also one Syce's house in Native Cavalry Lines scraped and whitewashed owing to a cholera case having broken out in it.
Indore...	In progress	Drainage improvements to the paths in the Native Infantry Lines.
Mhow	932	In the Station Hospital a trap stone saucer drain has been constructed round the plinth of the buildings, similar drains round passages and lavatories to conduct rainwater away from building.
Do.	1,500	Down pipes for rain water have also been added to the roof.
Do.	93	The waste water from the European Cavalry plunge-bath has been carried by an underground pipe to a plantation of young trees about 100 yards off.

Station.	Actual cost in 1889.	Description of Military Work, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1889.
1	2	3
	Rs.	
Mhow	In progress	The other sanitary improvements in connection with the water-supply scheme of the cantonment are as follows:—Complete drainage of the sepoys' lines of the 17th Native Infantry for waste water from the Regimental and Bázár top stands 1,100 R. ft. of 3 ft. trap stone saucer drain and 1,463 R. ft. of 2 ft. trap stone saucer drain. 1,555 R. ft. of 2 ft. trap stone saucer drain in the new lines of the 7th Native Infantry to carry the waste water to a new garden lately made by the Commissariat Department. 3,220 R. ft. of 2 ft. trap stone open saucer drains in the Mhow Bázár, Regimental Bázár, Syce's lines, Native followers' Lines, R. A. Drivers' Lines, Station Hospital, Royal Horse Artillery Lines, European Cavalry Lines, European Infantry Lines, &c. &c.
Ahmednagar	12,224	Six new wash-houses which were in progress last year have been completed between the main buildings in the British Infantry Barracks in substitution of 12 old ones which were attached to the end of each barrack room and under the same roof have been removed, as well as the 12 old urinaries and 12 small cook-houses. A masonry drain has been made along the whole length of the line of wash-houses and has been extended on the west side across the main road into a nála.
Do.	25,849	Conversion of some of the outbuildings into wash-houses, bath-rooms, and latrines completed and masonry drain provided alongside these auxiliary buildings up to the main road.
Do.	830	Repairing a private well and providing a masonry drain to connect it with the Bhingár aqueduct to augment the water-supply.
Do.	1,000	To prevent the wastage of water from the aqueduct in the town of Bhingár and Sadar Bázár, 8 iron 4-inch valves have been fixed in masonry shafts at all the issue tanks in order to regulate the supply.
Purandhar	87	For bringing water from tank No. VI in the Upper Fort by means of a 1″ syphon pipe to the Lower Fort close to the Hospital.
Do.	163	Cleaning of all silt, vegetable matter, &c., from the Mudmonti Tank.
Poona—Wanowri ...	40	Improving the ventilation of No. 33 latrine, new set Barracks.
Kirkee	900	Four new latrines for Bázár on the District Model Design, of 8 seats each, have been constructed.
Sátára	317	Temporary hospital accommodation made in tents and grass chuppered huts.
Hyderabad	1,050	Improving the latrines in the Native Infantry Lines.
Do.	97	Erecting a urinal-shed near Barrack No. 25 in European Infantry Lines.
Jacobabad	2,252	Four blocks of latrines of iron work—2 of 11 seats and 2 of 10 seats each for the use of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, and three blocks of latrines of iron work of 14 seats each for the use of 7th Bombay Cavalry have been erected.
Aden—Steamer Point.	198	Providing service pipes to condensed water tank on Barrack hill.
Do. do. ...	In progress	Latrines for European Infantry, Detachment Point.
Do. —Isthmus ...	27	Urinal for the Arsenal Guard.
Do. do. & Crater	In progress	Renewing the piping for the water-supply between Crater and Isthmus.
Do. —Perim ...	2,131	Reconstructing the condenser buildings.

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDIX IV.

Sanitary Civil Works (Municipal).

Collectorate.	Serial Number	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Annual Income.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged or low-lying sites.	Disposal of night-soil.	Sewage Farms.	New Works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				.Rs.	Rs.					
Ahmedabad.	1	Ahmedabad ...	127,210	7,18,051	53,829	From the river Sábarmatti, wells, and by storing rain water in reservoirs underneath the houses. A scheme for the supply of pure water has already commenced.	There are no water-logged or low-lying places in the city or its vicinity. There is no arrangement for the removal of sullage or waste water.	The night soil is taken outside the city to a distance of 3 miles and part of it is converted into poudrette and the remainder buried in pits.	There is no sewage farm, but one is under consideration. The poudrette manufactured by the municipality is sold to cultivators and the demand for it is gradually increasing.	None.
	2	Dholka ..	17,716	12,666	1,751	From 22 wells	A drain was made on the east side of the town at a cost of Rs. 6,450 for draining the low-lying lands. An annual expenditure of Rs. 300 incurred for repairs.	It is buried in pits half a mile from the town.	None	Do.
	3	Viramgám ...	18,990	22,225	4,782	From 16 wells ... ... A scheme for supplying the town with good potable water is under contemplation.	A channel has lately been cut to carry away water collected in low-lying grounds around the town. The pits have been filled up.	The night-soil is removed to the depôt and buried.	Do.	2 new wells
	4	Paránti] ...	8,353	5,866	987	From about 102 wells ...	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites. No drainage.	No latrines in the town. Fields outside the town are used as latrines. The night-soil from the fields is buried in pits.	Do.	None.
	5	Modasa ...	7,031	5,781	1,609	From wells	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.
	6	Dhandhuka ...	10,044	12,102	1,431	From 17 wells	No drainage	Night-soil is removed to a field outside the town.	Do.	3 urinals.
	7	Gogha ...	7,063	3,248	549	From 3 wells and 5 tanks.	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites. No drainage.	The night-soil is deposited far from the town, and is carried away by the sea tide.	Do.	None.

Kaira.	8	Sánand	6,984	5,696	372	From wells	No drainage	No latrines in the town, fields outside the town are used as latrines.	None	None.
	9	Kaira	12,640	11,037	2,196	From the river Watrak and 8 wells.	None	Removed to municipal depôts outside the town and buried in pits.	No sewage farm. The night-soil that is buried in pits is sold as manure annually.	Do.
	10	Mehmadabad ...	8,173	6,411	616	Do. do. ...	There are masonry drains to carry away the water from low-lying ground.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
	11	Nadiád	28,304	26,599	4,357	From 10 tanks and 28 sweet and 148 brackish wells.	Side gutters	The night-soil is carried to the manure depôt at Silvai, about quarter of a mile distant from the town.	Do. do. ...	Do.
	12	Kapadvanj ...	14,282	10,223	710	From the river Mohar and wells.	The town is on high ground and is well drained.	Removed to a depôt outside the town.	Do. do. ...	Do.
	13	Dákor	7,771	17,334	3,353	From about 102 wells ...	Arrangements have been made for filling up the only two hollows in the town.	Removed to a central depôt outside the town and buried.	Do. do. ...	Do.
Panch Mahals.	14	Godhra	13,445	12,257	1,086	From the river Mesri and 72 wells.	Steps are being taken to fill up hollows and low-lying sites.	The night-soil is removed to a spot outside the town.	None	Do.
	15	Dohad	10,793	8,783	1,831	From the river Dadhimati and wells and tanks.	There are no low-lying sites.	The night-soil is removed outside the town and buried.	Do.	Do.
	16	Kálol	...	...	...	From the river Goma and wells.	Do. do. ...	The night-soil is removed to a spot outside the town.	Do.	Do.
Broach.	17	Broach	37,281	79,136	9,947	From the river Narbada and wells, and by collecting rain water from roofs of houses in masonry tanks underneath the houses.	There are masonry drains to carry off the water.	Removed to a spot about a mile to the north of the city and buried.	The manufacture of poudrette is discontinued as there was no demand for it.	Do.
	18	Anklesvar ...	9,535	15,320	1,535	From wells and by storing rain water in masonry tanks.	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites.	The night-soil is mixed with ashes and buried outside the town.	None	Do.
	19	Jambusar ...	11,479	7,276	1,355	From wells and tanks ...	Nothing has been done under this head.	Buried in pits outside the town.	Do.	Do.
Surat.	20	Surat	107,154	2,65,729	87,320	By storing rain water in underground masonry tanks, from the river Tápti and wells. The supply is not good.	A large sum has been expended in raising a large area of land situated in one of the most thickly populated parts of the city.	The night-soil is carted to two depôts and made into poudrette.	There is no sewage farm, but poudrette is sold as manure to cultivators.	Latrines and drains.
	21	Ránder	9,416	14,629	1,430	From the river Tápti and 8 wells.	The low-lying sites have been reclaimed.	Buried in pits outside the town.	None	None.
	22	Bulsár	13,229	18,078	3,848	From the large tank, nálas and wells.	The low-lying sites are gradually being reclaimed.	Removed in air-tight iron carts to a distance of 1½ miles from the town and buried in pits.	There is a prejudice and religious scruples to the use of manure made of night-soil.	A latrine.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Collectorate.	Serial Number	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Annual Income.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Water supply.	Reclamation and drainage of logged or low-lying sites.	Disposal of night soil.	Sewage Farms.	New Works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.					
Surat.	23	Mándvi	4,744	5,760	586	From the river Tápti and 145 wells.	There are no low-lying sites as the town is on high ground.	Removed to two places outside the town and buried.	There is a prejudice and religious scruples to the use of manure made of night-soil.	None.
	24	Thána	14,456	25,232	7,664	From the Pokran Tank, about 2 miles from the town; the water is brought in covered iron pipes and distributed in several parts of the town.	The low-lying sites are reclaimed by road sweepings.	The night-soil is thrown into the adjoining creek.	None	Do.
	25	Kurla	9,715	7,006	3,358	From the Vehar water works, tanks and wells.	There are side gutters ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.
	26	Bándra	14,987	38,550	4,444	From the Vehar water works, ten tanks and 171 wells.	There are some open side gutters.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.
	27	Bassein	10,357	11,572	906	From wells	No drainage	The night-soil is thrown into the adjoining creek.	None	Do.
	28	Máhím	7,122	6,025	594	From a stream, two tanks and about 293 wells.	Open side gutters	Do. do. ...	Do.	A drain.
	29	Bhiwndi ...	13,837	20,698	2,318	From the tank Warola about 1½ miles distant from the town; the water is brought in covered channels, and from wells.	No drainage	Do. do. ...	Do.	None.
	30	Kalyán	12,910	13,496	4,325	From 5 tanks and 375 wells.	Open side gutters	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.
	31	Ahmednagar ...	32,903	64,250	17,044	The water supply is insufficient. The town receives its supply from the following aqueducts:—Kaparwadi, Nagbai, Wadgaon, Nepti, Nimbgaon and Anandi. In years of ordinary scanty rainfall the aqueducts have to be fed from wells for about 3 or 4 months; in years of exceptionally small rainfall some of the aqueducts have to be fed nearly the whole year. When the rainfall is between 20 to 24 inches at Nagar, the aqueducts have to be fed for only a month.	There are no low-lying sites.	The night-soil is carted to the depôt situated about a mile south of the town, and is buried in pits during the monsoon and made into poudrette in the fair weather.	None	Latrines and drains.

Ahmednagar.	32	Bhingár... ...	4,754	4,436	1,696	Principally from ancient aqueducts.	There are no low-lying sites.	The night-soil is removed to a manure depôt.	None	None.
	33	Sangamner ...	8,796	9,782	2,349	From the river Pravara ...	Do. do. ...	Buried in pits outside and to the north of the town.	The night-soil that is buried in pits is sold annually by auction as manure.	Do.
	34	Vámbori ...	4,568	2,220	486	From wells	Do. do. ...	There are no latrines, people are obliged to resort to open fields outside the town.	None	Built gutters.
	35	Amalner ...	7,627	5,480	823	From the river Bori and wells.	Do. do. ...	There are no latrines and no arrangements for the disposal of night-soil.	Do.	None.
	36	Párola	12,354	7,901	1,490	From wells. The supply is deficient.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.
	37	Erandel	11,501	7,191	3,837	From the Anjani river and wells.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Drains.
	38	Dharangaon ...	13,081	9,198	2,501	From wells	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	None.
	39	Bhadgaon ...	6,537	5,602	672	From the river Girna and about 472 wells.	Pucca gutters have been built in some parts of the town and the work of building them in the other parts is in progress. Water that lodges in low-lying sites is removed by municipal servants.	There are no public latrines. The people resort to fields outside the town.	Do.	Do.
	40	Máheji	2,139	1,284	182	From the river Girna and 2 wells.	None	None	Do.	Do.
Khándesh.	41	Chopda	13,932	8,461	2,832	From about 52 wells ...	There is no land within the municipal limits which is permanently covered with stagnant water, hence no steps are taken in this respect.	There are no latrines. The people resort to fields outside the town.	No sewage farms. Were any system of sewage farming proposed it would at first meet with no support from any class of the community owing to the prejudice that exists against even touching any water connected with sewage.	Do.
	42	Shirpur	7,613	6,951	1,115	From the river Arnuawati and wells.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Sideway gutters.
	43	Sindkheda ...	4,293	2,481	355	From the river Burai and wells.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	None.
	44	Betávad	3,045	2,300	525	From the river Panjra and wells.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
	45	Sávda	8,642	6,003	4,954	From wells. The water-supply is bad.	There are no low-lying sites.	The town has pit privies, which have polluted every well. It is in contemplation to close the pit privies.	None	Do.
	46	Yával	8,889	8,281	447	A good water-supply from the river and wells.	Do. do. ...	No arrangement for the disposal of night-soil. The people either use their pit privies or resort to open fields.	Do.	A gutter.

Collectorate.	Serial Number	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Annual Income.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged or low-lying sites.	Disposal of night-soil.	Sewage Farms.	New Works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs	Rs.					
Khándesh—*continued.*	47	Varangaon ...	4,204	2,340	...	From the river and wells ..	No reclamation or drainage of low-lying sites is carried out.	No arrangement for the disposal of night-soil. The people either use their pit privies or resort to open fields.	None	None.
	48	Bhusával ...	9,613	14,637	2,336	From wells, most brackish, but a few yield wholesome drinking water.	Water lodges in the nála to the south of the town. This nála contains most of the filth of the town. It is flushed only in the rains.	The night-soil is removed to a field south of the town.	Do.	Gutters.
	49	Jalgaon	9,918	30,858	6,499	From about 225 wells, the principal source of water-supply is the tank Mekran, from which water is brought in cast-iron pipes.	There are no low-lying sites.	The night-soil is removed to a depôt about a mile and a half from the town.	None, but the night-soil is taken from the depôt for manuring.	Do.
	50	Dhulia	13,449	58,558	7,196	From the river Panjra and 300 wells. A scheme to bring water from a tank about 7 miles from the town is sanctioned and the work is in progress.	Do. do. ...	The night-soil is removed outside to the north-east and buried.	None	None.
	51	Songír	4,275	2,501	619	From wells	Do. do. ...	There are no latrines and no arrangements for the disposal of night-soil.	Do.	Do.
	52	Taloda	5,663	5,373	1,594	Do.	The drainage water of the town is taken by gutters to places below the town.	No public latrines, the people resort to fields outside the town.	Do.	Do.
	53	Sháháda ...	5,441	4,278	561	From the river Gomai ...	None	There are no public latrines.	Do.	Road-side gutters.
	54	Prakásha ...	3,651	2,110	487	From the rivers Tápti and Gomai, and from wells.	There are kundas for lodging water in every house which are cleaned by their owners. They carry the dirty water to a long distance fro. the town.	Do. do.	Do.	None.

	55	Nandurbár ...	6,841	6,892	1,903	From wells. Water-supply insufficient.	None	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
	56	Málegaon ...	10,622	15,545	5,203	From wells and the river Mosam. In the hot season the water is dammed by a kacha bundhara and peons are stationed at the river to patrol and keep the supply pure.	Nothing has been done to reclaim the water-logged and low-lying pits.	There are no public latrines. People resort to fields outside the town. The night-soil is accumulated in corners of the fields and is mixed with ashes and sold as manure.	Do.	Do.
	57	Yeola	17,680	28,831	4,530	Water is brought to dipping wells by covered earthen pipes from a storage well about a mile from the town. There are besides the above 8 wells.	There are no water-logged sites.	The night-soil is removed to a spot a mile from the town and buried.	Do.	Do.
Násik.	58	Násik	21,319	49,401	17,739	From the river Godáveri, the howd water—which is supplied from the Nasurdi river through a covered channel, and from wells. The water-supply is scanty.	None	The night-soil is removed to the depôt in carts, it is mixed with ashes and when dry sold as manure.	Do.	Do.
	59	Sinnar	7,960	3,927	576	From a river and wells ...	Do.	The night soil is removed to a depôt about one mile from the town, and buried and sold as manure.	Do. ...	A latrine.
	60	Igatpuri ...	6,306	10,040	3,058	Drinking water from the G. I. P. Railway tank, for which the Municipality pay Rs. 200 annually.	Do.	The night soil is removed in baskets to fields outside the town.	Do. ...	None.
	61	Trimbak ...	3,840	4,566	963	From tanks and wells ...	There are no water-logged sites. The waste water accumulates in covered cess-pools and is removed when the cess-pools are full.	The night-soil is removed to a spot half a mile to the east of the town and buried.	Do. ...	Do.
Poona.	62	Poona City ...	99,622	2,66,587	75,703	From the following five aqueducts :—Katruj, Chaodhari's, Nana Fudnavis', Raste's and Mutha Canal. With a view to secure a purer supply of water to the city the Municipality have sanctioned a scheme of filter works at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000.	Built gutters closed and open. An underground old drain.	Night-soil is removed outside the city in cylinder carts to a depôt 3 miles south of the city, where it is made into poudrette, which is very largely used as manure.	Do. ...	Public latrines, urinal gutters and drains.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Collectorate.	Serial Number	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Annual Income.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged or low-lying sites.	Disposal of night-soil.	Sewage Farms.	New Works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.					
Poona—*continued.*	63	Sásvad	5,684	4,516	639	From the river Kara and from one rain water well.	One underground drain and some closed gutters.	The night-soil is removed to two ditches, one to the north-west and the other to the south-east.	None	None.
	64	Jejuri	3,245	7,300	875	From the Holkar's tank and five wells and 4 cisterns.	Open and closed gutters ...	The night-soil is removed to the north side of the town about 200 yards distance.	Do.	Do.
	65	Bárámati ...	5,272	6,413	1,478	From the river Kara and 6 wells.	Underground built drains and closed and open gutters.	The night-soil is removed to the south side of the town.	Do.	Do.
	66	Indápur... ...	4,242	3,371	578	From the Bhargaoram tank and 186 wells.	There are some gutters ...	No special arrangements...	Do.	Do.
	67	Sirúr	4,372	9,088	1,361	From wells, but it chiefly depends for its water-supply on the river Ghod, from which it is brought in pipes to the town.	None	The night-soil is removed to a distant place outside the town and buried.	Do.	Masonry gutters for carrying waste water.
	68	Talegaon Dábháde.	4,256	5,832	187	From a tank, the water is brought by pipes.	Do.	No special arrangements. The night-soil is deposited in convenient spots at a distance from the town.	Do.	None.
	69	Lonávla... ...	3,334	3,142	496	From the G. I. P. Railway tank the water is brought in pipes, and from the Municipal tank.	Do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.
	70	Khed	3,836	1,878	950	From the river Bhima and 2 wells.	Closed and open built side gutters.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.
	71	Álandi	1,754	5,612	792	From the river Indrayani...	None	Do. do. ..	Do.	Do.
	72	Junnar	10,373	2,978	5,432	From a tank and wells ...	Do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.

	73	Poona Suburban Municipality.	3,310	12,552	4,642	From the Kadakvásla Canal, wells and from the Mulla Mutha river. The water from the canal is filtered.	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites.	The night-soil is buried in trenches to the east of the Fitzgerald Bridge and sold as manure to the cultivators. There is a good demand for this manure.	Do.	Do
	74	Sátára	29,028	53,513	7,392	From the following water-works: Euteshnar the Mahardara and the Kas works. The two former were constructed by the late Rájás of Sátára, and the last was planned and constructed at a cost of three lákhs of rupees by the Agency of the Public Works Department. From the first the water is brought into the town in a closed earthenware channel of about 2 miles in length. The Mahardara works draw their supply from a storage tank in the Mahardara valley, a mile to the west of the town. The Kas works consist of a large storage reservoir enclosed by an earthen dam 720 feet in length and 60 feet in height in the valley of the Urmadi river, 14 miles from the town.	There is no special arrangement as the town is situated on a slope.	The night-soil is removed to a place about a mile from the town and buried in trenches and afterwards sold as manure.	Do.	Do
Sátára.	75	Wái	11,676	9,588	2,157	From the river Krishna and the Kichak Vira stream.	The sullage water is removed.	The night-soil is removed to a spot outside the town	Do.	Do.
	76	Rahimatpur ...	6,082	2,460	240	From 2 streams and 38 wells. When the streams run dry temporary wells are dug in the beds.	None needed	There are no public latrines. The people resort to fields outside the town.	Do.	Do.
	77	Karád	10,778	8,230	783	From the rivers Krishna and Koyana, and by the covered channels of the Krishna Canal.	None	Removed to a short distance outside the town and buried in pits and sold as manure.	Do.	Do.
	78	Islámpur ...	8,949	3,024	258	From 3 tanks, the supply is insufficient.	Do.	There are no public latrines. The people resort to open fields outside the town.	Do.	Do.
	79	Ashta	10,570	2,778	214	From one large well ...	Do.	It is removed to a spot about a mile from the town. It is not used as manure.	Do.	Do.
	80	Tásgaon... ...	10,206	6,366	633	From a stream and wells ...	Do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Annual Income.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged or low-lying sites.	Disposal of night-soil.	Sewage Farms.	New Works.
1	2	3	4	5.	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.					
Sátára—*continued.*	81	Vita	4,477	1,687	203	From a stream and 15 wells	None	The people resort to fields outside the town.	None	None.
	82	Maini	2,997	826	52	From a stream and 64 wells	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
	83	Pusesávli ...	2,667	1,140	133	From a stream and 14 wells	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
	84	Mhásvad ...	5,581	3,458	382	From a river, two streams and a well.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
	85	Shingnápur ...	1,167	4,465	127	From two tanks & 14 wells	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
	86	Malcolmpeth ...	3,248	15,580	1,710	From the Yenna Lake, the two tanks, *viz.*, Elphinstone Tank and Bishop's Tank, 59 wells and 11 springs.	None needed	The Municipality have proposed to put a stop to the practice in force of burying the night-soil in compounds of bungalows and in the vicinity of the town and to remove it to a place out of the station limits.	Do.	Do.
Sholápur.	87	Sholápur ...	59,633	1,34,064	24,044	From the Ekrúk water works, 2 tanks and 30 wells.	Is under consideration ...	The night-soil is made into poudrette by mixing it with the ashes and burying it in pits. It is sold as manure.	Do.	Six latrines and drains.
	88	Bársi	16,126	29,709	5,074	From about 48 public and 72 private wells.	There are side drains to roads and in some places drains in the middle of the roads to carry away waste and storm water.	Removed to a spot to the north of the town and buried and sold as manure.	Do.	Gutters.
	89	Karmála ...	5,071	5,391	714	From wells	None	None	Do.	None.
	90	Pandharpur ...	16,910	68,851	29,208	From the river Bhima and a tank.	Built side and centre gutters.	No special arrangements ...	Do.	A cholera shed and gutters.
	91	Sángola	4,726	1,405	454	From a nála and wells ...	There are some gutters ...	The night-soil is removed to fields.	Do.	None.
	92	Belgaum ...	23,115	38,902	19,115	From 15 public and 200 private wells.	The low-lying grounds have been reclaimed.	The night-soil is removed to a spot about 4 miles from the town and converted into poudrette and sold as manure.	The caste prejudice is strong against using night-soil as manure.	None.

Belgaum.	93	Nipáni ...	9,777	9,620	1,623	The water is brought in earthen pipes from the tank near the village of Seogappi, about a mile from Nipáni. Water is also brought from another tank to south of above tank in iron pipes. The water-supply is insufficient.	There are no drains to carry away the storm and waste water.	Arrangements are being made to remove the night-soil to a spot to the north of the town about 1½ miles distance.	None	None.
	94	Athni ...	11,186	13,020	2,522	From tanks and wells ...	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites.	The night-soil is removed to a spot outside about 1½ miles distance from the town and buried.	Do.	Do.
	95	Gokák ...	10,307	7,466	2,579	From the river Ghatprabha and 36 wells.	Do. do. ...	Removed to a place about 1½ miles from the town.	Do.	Do.
	96	Saundatti-Yellama	7,133	18,208	1,318	From a tank and wells ...	Do. do. ...	None	Do.	Do.
	97	Yamkanmardi ...	4,491	2,061	471	From a tank and 20 wells.	Do. do. ..	People resort to fields outside the town.	Do.	Do.
Dhárwár.	98	Dhárwár ...	26,520	27,053	2,982	From the Moti Taláv tank and wells. In April 1889 the Municipality built a new well at Mudihal about two miles distance, and distributed its supply by means of a steam-pump and iron pipes to different parts of the town at a cost of Rs. 10,000.	There are no low-lying or water-logged sites.	The night-soil is removed to a spot to the southern side of the town and buried in pits, and when dry is sold as manure. There are over 2,000 pit privies and their use must contaminate the subsoil. The President of the Municipality states that measures are being adopted which, it is hoped, will gradually lead to their discontinuance.	Do.	Do.
	99	Hubli	36,677	51,316	3,173	From about 800 wells and 5 howds, the principal one being the Tirkaram Howd.	There is a piece of land lying below the Tirkaram Howd which should be drained.	The night-soil is removed to a spot from the town and buried, but there are 2,000 pit privies in the town varying from 6 to 7 feet in depth and their use must contaminate the water in the wells.	Do.	A latrine, drain, culverts and gutters.
	100	Gadag Betigiri ...	17,001	27,481	645	From wells	The reclamation of low-lying and water-logged sites is under consideration.	There are no latrines, but the Municipality have under consideration a scheme to buy or hire fields out of the town for the purpose of having public latrines or trenches	Do.	A well and a latrine.

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Annual Income.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged or low-lying sites.	Disposal of night-soil.	Sewage Farms.	New Works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.					
Dhárwár—*continued.*	101	Navalgund ...	7,810	6,685	...	From 3 tanks and 5 wells.	There are no low-lying sites.	There are no arrangements for the disposal of night-soil.	None	None.
	102	Yamnúr (temporary).	Fluctuating.	6,937	...	From two tanks ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
	103	Nargund... ...	7,874	4,463	...	From 10 tanks and 24 wells.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
	104	Ránebennur ...	10,202	6,642	1,125	From 2 tanks and a well .	Do. ...	There are no latrines. The people resort to fields outside the town.	Do.	Do.
	105	Gudguddápur (temporary).	Fluctuating.	418	9	From a tank ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
	106	Byádgi	4,116	5,335	591	From 2 tanks, *viz.* Kurabagath and the Mahar tanks and wells.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
	107	Háveri	5,652	3,228	608	From a tank to the north of the town and from 2 wells.	Do. ...	There are no arrangements for the disposal of night-soil.	Do.	Do.
Bijápur.	108	Bijápur	11,424	18,311	...	From tanks and wells and from the old covered channels.	Arrangements are made for the drainage and low-lying sites.	The night-soil is removed to a spot about half a mile from the town and buried in pits.	Do.	Do.
	109	Bágalkot ...	12,850	16,684	...	From about 15 wells and the river Ghatprabha, which flows close to the town.	There is an irregular ditch round the fort and part of it has been filled up with the town sweepings.	The night-soil is removed from the latrines and buried in pits some distance from the town.	Do.	Do.
	110	Ilkal	9,574	7,027	...	From 77 wells ...	Arrangements are being made for the drainage of low-lying sites.	There are no special arrangements for the disposal of night-soil. Two fields have been set aside for the use of the people.	Do.	Do.
	111	Guledgudd ...	10,649	5,957	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	112	Kárwár	13,761	11,990	...	From wells	The low-lying sites have been reclaimed.	The night-soil is removed to leeward about 5 miles from the town and buried in pits.	Do.	Do.

Kánara.	113	Kumta	10,629	18,077	2,028	From 26 tanks and about 810 wells.	The street sweepings are used for reclaiming low-lying sites.	The night-soil is removed to a spot at a distance from the town and buried.	Do.	...	... Do.
	114	Sirsi	5,633	11,952	1,865	From 11 tanks and 622 wells.	There are no low-lying sites	The night-soil is removed and buried in pits outside the town. Pit privies are in use in the town.	Do.	...	... Road-side gutters.
	115	Haliyál	5,527	7,496	1,772	From 2 tanks and 8 wells.	No action is necessary ...	No arrangements exist for the disposal of night-soil.	Do.	...	... None.
	116	Gokarn (temporary).	4,207	1,257	277	From tanks and wells ...	There are no low-lying sites.	There are no arrangements for the disposal of night-soil.	Do.	...	... Do.
	117	Ulvi (do.)	...	882	53	From a large tank and stream and from 15 wells.	No action is necessary ...	No arrangements exist for the disposal of night-soil.	Do.	...	.. Do.
Ratnágiri.	118	Vengurla ...	8,947	17,112	1,373	From a river, tanks and wells and from a reservoir. The water is brought from the reservoir into the town by underground pipes.	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites.	There are no arrangements for the disposal of night-soil. The people resort to fields outside the town.	Do.	...	... Do.
	119	Rájápur	7,448	8,773	6,457	From a river, tanks and wells. Water is brought into the town by underground pipes from the reservoir.	Do. ...	There are no latrines. The people resort to fields outside the town.	Do.	...	... Do.
	120	Ratnágiri ...	12,616	9,163	1,592	From wells. In addition to this water is brought into the town by means of iron pipes, a nála situated at a distance of about 3 miles in the village of Natchana.	There are no water-logged spots. In the rains the water runs off by means of side gutters to roads.	The night-soil is removed to a plot of ground on the western side of the town.	Do.	...	... Do.
	121	Chiplún	12,065	13,188	...	From river Shiva water works, tanks and 174 wells.	There are side gutters ...	There is no special arrangement for removing night-soil.	Do.	...	... Do.
	122	Dápoli	2,652	1,799	441	From natural springs, 2 reservoirs and 100 wells.	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	...	... Do.
Kolába.	123	Alíbág	6,376	8,223	2,110	From a tank 2 miles from the town, the water is brought in covered channels and from wells.	There are no low-lying sites.	The night-soil is removed to a spot to the east of the town called Govind Bandar.	Do.	...	... Do.
	124	Pen	8,082	9,802	871	From a reservoir, brought by pipes into the town and from wells and a river.	There are no arrangements nor any required.	The arrangements for the disposal of night-soil are imperfect. The night-soil is merely collected and thrown into the adjoining creek.	Do.	...	... Do.
	125	Roha Ashtami ...	4,894	4,675	...	Water is brought by pipes from Karewane Hill and from wells.	Do. do. ...	No special arrangements ...	Do.	...	... Do.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.					
Kolába—*continued.*	126	Mahád	6,804	8,510	2,051	From 9 tanks and about 128 wells.	No arrangements ...	The night-soil is thrown into a nála.	None	None.
	127	Panvel	10,351	9,521	596	From 2 tanks and wells. A scheme is under consideration for bringing water from the Ghade springs about 8 miles from the town.	There are no arrangements nor any required.	The arrangements for the disposal of night-soil are imperfect. The night-soil is merely collected and thrown into an adjoining creek.	Do.	Do.
	128	Uran	10,149	6,817	1,584	From tanks and wells . .	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.
	129	Karáchi	73,560	3,60,178	87,795	From wells on the banks of the Malir river, the water is brought into town in a covered channel.	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites.	Removed to a distance from the town and buried.	Do.	Do.
	130	Kotri	8,922	10,198	2,449	From the river Indus ...	The rain-water which lodges in hollows is drawn off with the aid of Persian wheels.	The night-soil is removed to a distance from the town and either buried or burnt.	Do.	Do.
Karáchi.	131	Mánjhand ...	2,654	1,786	469	From a river	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.
	132	Sehwan	4,524	8,269	1,961	From wells and river ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.
	133	Bubak	2,836	4,164	1,059	From the Dusterwah Canal.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. and sold as manure.	Do.	Do.
	134	Tatta	8,830	16,443	2,793	From 7 tanks and wells ...	There are drains to carry off the storm-water.	The night-soil is removed to the southern and northern corners of the town and burnt.	Do.	A tank and a drain.
	135	Keti Bandar ...	2,141	6,458	747	From a river... ...	Do. do. ...	The night-soil is removed to a distance and burnt.	Do.	None.
	136	Mirpur Batoro ...	3,102	4,309	785	From a tank and wells ...	Depressions on and around the town are gradually being filled up.	The night-soil is removed to a spot to the east of the town.	Do.	Do.
	137	Hyderabad ...	48,153	1,32,707	12,414	From the river Indus, the water is pumped into two settling tanks, and from these tanks the water is run off through a covered masonry conduit laid	There are no low-lying sites.	The night-soil is removed to two places, one to the north-east of the town, the other to the south-east, distance about a mile and a half from the town	Do.	Wastewater drains of city service.

					with Portland cement by gravitation, a distance of 3¼ miles into a storage gallery near the foot of the plateau on which the cantonment is built. From this gallery the water is raised to a height of 52 feet and delivered into a reservoir on the top of the plateau from whence it is distributed through the cantonment.		and buried in pits.			
Hyderabad.	138	Tando Muhammad Khán.	3,281	5,916	1,534	From Guni Canal and 6 wells.	There are side gutters ...	The night-soil is removed outside the town.	Do.	... ... None.
	139	Hála ...	3,967	3,993	900	From wells and from a canal which runs on the north side and within easy reach of the town.	There is no regular drainage but there are cuttings to drain away the rain-water.	The night-soil is buried in trenches at a distance from the town.	Do.	... ... Do.
	140	Matári ...	5,054	3,829	805	From a tank and wells ...	The town is on an elevated ground, the rain-water runs off at once.	The night-soil is removed to places outside the town and burnt and buried.	Do.	... ... Do.
	141	Tando Alahyar ...	4,170	5,731	1,100	From a tank and from the Gobaro Canal which is below the town and from wells.	There are drains to carry away the rain-water.	Do. do. ...	Do.	... ... Do.
	142	Tando Adam ...	4,253	8,063	876	From a lake and from wells.	Do. do. ...	The night-soil is buried at some distance from the town.	Do.	... ... Do.
	143	Nasarpur ...	3,206	2,692	360	From a tank which gets its supply from the Sujáwal Canal during the inundation season and from wells.	The town is on high ground, the rain-water runs away.	Do. do. ...	Do.	... . Do.
Shikárpur.	144	Shikárpur City ..	42,496	83,599	13,742	There are about 235 wells and in the inundation season the canal supply is availed of.	There are drains to carry away water. The low-lying sites are rapidly being filled with town sweepings.	The night-soil is conveyed to a distance outside the town and converted into poudrette for which there is a ready demand.	Do.	... ... Paving of drains.
	145	Sukkur City ...	27,389	1,14,495	14,408	From the river Indus and 33 wells.	There is a regular drainage system carried out for the disposal of rain-water and other waste water. A scheme for the improvement of the underground drains, pumping, &c., by flushing and ventilating them which was in progress during the last year has been completed.	The night-soil is carted to an open spot north-west of the main station North-West Railway, and there covered with a layer of ashes until dried by the heat of the sun, and then it is manufactured into poudrette.	Do.	... ... 3 under ground and 9 surface drains and a Crawford latrine.

APPENDIX IV—*concluded.*

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Annual Income.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged or low-lying sites.	Disposal of night-soil.	Sewage Farms.	New Works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.					
Shikárpur—*continued.*	146	Garhi Yásin ...	5,541	9,090	1,847	Chiefly from wells ...	There are drains to carry away the rain-water.	The night-soil is carried to a pit about half a mile to the west of the town.	None	None.
	147	Rohri	10,224	16,547	2,181	From the river Indus and from wells.	Do. do. ...	The night-soil is removed to a distance from the town and covered over.	Do.	A dust-bin.
	148	Ghotki	2,949	3,141	602	From wells and a tank ...	All water-logged and low-lying sites are reclaimed.	The night-soil is removed to a distance of half a mile from the town. The sweepings are also accumulated there and both are sold annually by auction.	Do.	None.
	149	Lárkhána ...	13,188	29,579	5,490	From wells and from the Ghár and Sukkur Canals.	There are drains to carry away the rain-water.	The night-soil is removed to a distance from the town and made into poudrette and annually sold by auction.	Do.	Do.
	150	Kambar	6,133	7,319	2,034	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	The night-soil is removed to a distance and buried.	Do.	Do.
	151	Rato-dero ...	3,170	4,354	1,369	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.
Thar & Párkar.	152	Umarkot ...	2,828	9,235	661	From wells and a tank. The Municipality are taking steps to have their wells covered over.	The town is situated on the edge of the sand hills and has a good natural drainage.	The night-soil is removed daily and buried in pits.	Do.	Do.
	153	Mitti	2,594	3,608	438	From wells and tanks. The wells are being covered.	The drainage is naturally good.	The night-soil is buried in pits.	Do.	Do.
Upper Sind Frontier.	154	Jacobabad ...	11,846	41,670	5,932	From 3 canals running through the heart of the town. They afford abundant and excellent water during the inundation season.	There are surface drains to carry away rain-water.	The night-soil is removed to a depôt about a mile from the town and there buried in trenches.	Do.	A masonry culvert and a well with reservoir.

APPENDIX V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL FORM NO. I.—BIRTHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1889.*

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
	Western Registration District.										
1	Khándesh	1,237,231	27,204	25,187	52,391	21·99	20·36	42·35	108·01	4·61	....
2	Násik	781,206	15,610	14,838	30,448	19·98	18·99	38·97	105·20	....	6·22
3	Thána	807,367	12,121	11,674	23,795	15·01	14·46	29·47	103·83	4·49	....
4	City of Bombay	773,196	7,930	7,310	15,240	10·26	9·45	19·71	108·49	....	10·10
5	Kolába	482,830	7,631	7,117	14,748	15·80	14·74	30·54	107·22	7·99	....
	Central Registration District.										
6	Ahmednagar	751,228	17,260	16,104	33,364	22·98	21·44	44·41	107·18	6·60	....
7	Poona	900,621	17,186	15,845	33,031	19·08	17·59	36·68	108·46	5·65	....
8	Sholápur	582,487	14,270	13,471	27,741	24·50	23·13	47·63	105·93	7·90	....
9	Sátára	1,062,350	23,493	22,028	45,521	22·11	20·74	42·85	106·65	12·20	....
10	Ratnágiri	997,090	14,688	13,661	28,349	14·73	13·70	28·43	107·52	9·95	....
	Southern Registration District.										
11	Belgaum	864,014	19,365	18,472	37,837	22·41	21·38	43·79	104·83	10·22	....
12	Dhárwár	882,907	21,822	20,968	42,790	24·72	23·75	48·46	104·07	9·00	....
13	Bijápur	638,493	16,423	15,843	32,266	25·72	24·81	50·53	103·66	15·09	....
14	Kánara	421,840	6,983	6,684	13,667	16·55	15·84	32·40	104·47	4·71	....
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.										
15	Surat	614,198	11,188	10,604	21,792	18·21	17·26	35·47	105·50	1·71	....
16	Broach	326,930	6,339	5,977	12,316	19·38	18·28	37·67	106·05	....	4·75
17	Kaira	804,800	15,512	13,641	29,153	19·27	16·94	36·22	113·71	3·63	....
18	Panch Mahals	255,479	4,742	4,345	9,087	18·56	17·00	35·56	109·13	9·66	....
19	Ahmedabad	356,324	15,693	14,172	29,865	18·32	16·54	34·87	110·73	....	2·45
	Sind Registration District.										
20	Karáchi	478,688	7,605	6,310	13,915	15·89	13·18	29·07	120·52	1·35	....
21	Hyderabad	754,624	10,943	7,978	18,921	14·50	10·57	25·07	137·16	5·99	....
22	Thar and Párkar	208,344	2,487	2,091	4,578	12·23	10·23	22·51	118·94	1·03	....
23	Shikárpur	852,986	14,702	11,867	26,569	17·24	13·91	31·15	123·89	6·94	....
24	Upper Sind Frontier	124,181	1,777	1,328	3,105	14·31	10,69	25·00	133·81	9·25	....
	Total for the Presidency	16,454,414	312,974	287,515	600,489	19·02	17·47	36·49	108·85	4·98	....

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—DEATHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1889.*

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
No.	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Deaths registered.			Number of Males died to every 100 deaths of Females.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Western Registration District.												
1	Khándesh	9,944	124·42	24,878	21,814	46,692	114·05	30·33	36·07	37·74	30·06	27·95	29·05
2	Násik	5,940	131·54	18,451	16,850	35,301	109·50	46·43	43·90	45·19	30·53	29·65	29·61
3	Thána	3,936	205·12	10,505	9,667	20,172	108·67	25·25	24·71	24·96	25·72	25·42	25·57
4	City of Bombay	22	35145·27	12,180	10,868	23,048	112·07	26·21	35·23	29·81	23·88	32·77	27·39
5	Kolába	1,811	266·61	5,723	5,164	10,887	110·82	23·45	21·63	22·55	23·48	22·14	22 82
	Central Registration District.												
6	Ahmednagar	6,666	112·69	14,989	13,419	28,408	111·70	39·28	36·30	37·81	31·92	29·68	30·81
7	Poona	5,348	168·40	14,502	13,445	27,947	107·86	31·87	30·18	31·03	27·98	26·47	27·23
8	Sholápur	4,521	128·84	11,993	11,150	23,143	107·56	40·68	38·76	39·73	30·86	29·09	29·98
9	Sátára	4,988	212·98	16,467	16,098	32,565	102·29	30·92	30·38	30·65	30·49	29·95	30·22
10	Ratnágiri	3,922	254·22	9,356	9,067	18,423	103·19	19·78	17·30	18·48	17·56	14·67	15·99
	Southern Registration District.												
11	Belgaum	4,657	185·53	14,656	14,349	29,005	102·14	33·73	33·41	33·57	29·81	29·16	29·49
12	Dhárwár	4,535	194·68	17,524	17,317	34,838	101·18	39·64	39·28	39·46	32·95	32·25	32·59
13	Bijápur	5,757	110·90	11,159	11,471	22,630	97·28	35·13	35·75	35·44	26·85	26·37	26·61
14	Kánara	3,911	107·85	6,128	5,551	11,679	110·39	27·48	27·92	27·69	28·04	28·29	28·16
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.												
15	Surat	1,662	369·55	10,612	10,128	20,740	104·77	34·66	32·86	33·76	31·55	30·16	30·86
16	Broach	1,453	225·00	7,312	6,558	13,870	111·49	43·39	41·38	42·42	37·34	35·51	36·91
17	Kaira	1,009	500·18	14,221	12,013	26,234	118·38	33·32	31·77	32·59	31·30	30·22	30·79
18	Panch Mahals	1,613	158·38	3,579	3,040	6,619	117·73	27·28	24·45	25·90	23·47	22·37	22·94
19	Ahmedabad	3,821	224·10	17,156	14,805	31,961	115·87	39·04	35·50	37·32	32·75	30·19	31·51
	Sind Registration District.												
20	Karáchi	14,115	33·91	7,049	5,981	13,030	117·86	26·50	28·12	27·22	20·23	20·41	20·31
21	Hyderabad	9,030	83·57	7,934	6,463	14,397	122·76	19·48	18·80	19·08	18·05	16·86	17·50
22	Thar and Párkar	12,729	15·98	2,423	1,945	4,368	124·58	21·56	21·39	21·48	16·12	15·71	16·11
23	Shikárpur	10,001	85·29	11,092	9,557	20,649	116·06	24·96	24·38	24·21	17·66	16·74	17·24
24	Upper Sind Frontier	2,139	58·05	1,106	850	1,956	130·12	15·76	15·74	15·75	13·45	13·61	13·52
	Total for the Presidency	124,130	132.58	270,992	247,570	518,562	109·46	31·89	31·11	31·51	26·96	26·17	26·58

N.B.—Those born dead are not included in this or any of the other statements.

ANNUAL FORM No. III.—DEATHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1889.*

1	2	3												4	5
No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	No.
	Western Registration District.														
1	Khándesh	2,991	2,736	3,609	3,934	4,186	3,491	5,883	6,881	3,986	3,133	3,070	2,792	46,692	1
2	Násik	2,198	1,880	2,415	3,104	3,743	3,843	3,472	4,173	3,347	2,821	2,360	1,895	35,301	2
3	Thána	1,775	1,476	1,598	1,805	1,663	1,973	1,855	2,062	1,832	1,254	1,418	1,461	20,172	3
4	City of Bombay	2,064	1,754	1,982	2,046	2,075	1,774	2,038	2,045	2,027	1,774	1,692	1,777	23,048	4
5	Kolába	1,073	869	980	951	897	769	991	1,017	927	740	816	917	10,887	5
	Central Registration District.														
6	Ahmednagar	1,721	1,341	1,580	1,876	2,062	2,184	3,678	4,039	3,168	3,086	2,010	1,663	28,408	6
7	Poona	1,952	1,549	1,744	2,193	1,878	2,044	3,256	3,691	2,895	2 806	2,113	1,826	27,947	7
8	Sholápur	1,376	1,152	1,230	1,345	1,484	2,040	3,385	3,181	2,440	2,044	1,505	1,352	23,143	8
9	Sátára	2,180	1,691	2,038	2,350	2,347	2,399	3,106	3,716	3,674	3,925	2,731	2,413	32,565	9
10	Ratnágiri	1,632	1,432	1,552	1,664	1,474	1,325	1,618	1,625	1,413	1,498	1,499	1,691	18,423	10
	Southern Registration District.														
11	Belgaum	1,917	1,690	2,012	2,576	3,018	3,082	3,063	2,733	2,262	2,439	2,160	2,053	29,005	11
12	Dhárwár	2,711	2,418	2,915	3,219	3,598	3,068	3,277	3,295	2,631	2,495	2,484	2,727	34,838	12
13	Bijápur	1,097	1,071	1,389	2,595	3,470	2,518	2,032	2,043	1,838	1,807	1,595	1,464	22,630	13
14	Kánara	1,115	969	971	927	746	889	1,142	1,082	951	907	944	1,035	11,679	14
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.														
15	Surat	1,556	1,520	2,259	2,566	2,311	1,437	1,578	1,719	1,413	1,389	1,636	1,356	20,740	15
16	Broach	885	882	1,646	1,605	1,090	788	760	927	1,044	1,423	1,621	1,199	13,870	16
17	Kaira	1,796	1,735	2,360	2,290	2,227	1,788	2,155	2,313	2,208	2,599	2,211	2,122	26,234	17
18	Panch Maháls	382	428	588	700	672	650	484	508	447	621	685	454	6,619	18
19	Ahmedabad	2,088	1,964	2,509	2,683	2,849	1,794	1,985	2,648	3,040	3,366	3,822	3,233	31,961	19
	Sind Registration District.														
20	Karáchi	1,322	1,098	1,100	1,204	1,121	910	703	742	898	1,102	1,344	1,486	13,030	20
21	Hyderabad	1,531	1,368	1,322	1,312	1,050	1,041	923	885	912	1,469	1,373	1,261	14,397	21
22	Thar and Párkar	375	436	552	462	385	303	464	340	217	276	248	320	4,368	22
23	Shikárpur	1,727	1,114	1,055	1,172	1,176	1,353	957	1,061	2,247	3,368	3,088	2,331	20,649	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier	157	123	119	146	145	175	109	168	199	259	196	190	1,956	24
	Total for the Presidency.	37,601	32,636	39,530	44,725	45,337	41,647	49,435	52,845	46,016	46,651	43,121	39,018	5,18,562	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month	2·28	1·98	2·40	2·72	2·76	2·53	3·00	3·21	2·80	2·84	2·62	2·37	31·51	

ANNUAL FORM No. IV.—DEATHS *registered according to* AGE *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1889.*

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
No.	Districts.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Western Registration District.																					
1	Khándesh	5,652	4,571	6,285	5,953	1,504	1,290	698	609	477	550	1,396	1,680	1,799	1,602	1,928	1,249	1,888	1,239	3,251	3,071	1
2	Násik	3,720	3,075	4,369	4,439	1,190	1,122	649	480	448	581	1,360	1,667	1,745	1,485	1,550	989	1,243	886	2,177	2,146	2
3	Thána	1,712	1,479	1,790	1,908	772	714	351	318	320	317	948	1,176	1,301	1,034	1,161	702	975	730	1,175	1,289	3
4	City of Bombay	3,422	3,105	1,687	1,744	293	337	263	308	531	708	1,644	1,395	1,300	812	1,028	568	945	693	1,047	1,133	4
5	Kolába	1,008	861	1,047	1,046	335	252	143	139	122	132	406	493	540	447	550	376	623	445	949	943	5
	Central Registration District.																					
6	Ahmednagar	3,955	3,250	3,530	3,208	748	695	305	310	326	400	903	1,048	968	877	1,043	806	1,197	963	1,928	1,862	6
7	Poona	3,115	2,613	3,582	3,247	806	748	371	375	363	432	1,038	1,122	1,002	1,025	1,012	776	1,146	872	2,067	2,235	7
8	Sholápur	2,671	2,222	3,206	2,984	824	709	431	371	422	543	897	938	961	935	836	741	752	636	993	1,071	8
9	Sátára	3,697	3,166	4,088	4,263	951	912	385	338	397	471	988	1,164	1,052	968	1,146	853	1,327	1,228	2,436	2,735	9
10	Ratnágiri	1,272	1,146	1,298	1,269	459	451	324	319	352	316	748	833	827	781	858	697	1,128	96	2,090	2,295	10
	Southern Registration District.																					
11	Belgaum	2,653	2,214	3,480	3,705	1,045	1,005	435	371	337	320	992	1,141	1,272	1,172	1,192	821	1,144	891	2,106	2,610	11
12	Dhárwár	3,960	3,357	4,283	4,305	1,270	1,225	459	371	363	398	1,248	1,630	1,369	1,488	1,421	1,095	1,296	1,138	1,847	2,222	12
13	Bijápur	2,395	1,937	2,865	3,113	939	956	401	304	276	321	828	1,056	821	921	832	672	680	678	1,179	1,513	13
14	Kánara	1,375	1,235	672	690	243	214	150	164	162	225	656	746	873	719	772	435	582	389	693	785	14
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.																					
15	Surat	2,027	1,838	2,045	2,072	574	588	320	298	280	263	808	969	980	931	990	659	950	668	1,641	1,842	15
16	Broach	1,526	1,358	1,712	1,519	405	376	194	172	161	142	550	585	631	573	728	520	694	519	711	794	16
17	Kaira	2,680	2,585	3,020	2,563	492	402	337	220	323	212	1,037	884	1,360	964	1,481	953	1,556	1,013	1,969	2,157	17
18	Panch Maháls	564	495	699	637	187	178	129	89	112	94	291	272	406	346	408	254	412	274	371	401	18
19	Ahmedabad	3,028	2,793	4,057	3,838	844	732	441	327	451	331	1,579	1,245	1,577	1,240	1,640	1,016	1,631	1,221	1,908	2,062	19
	Sind Registration District.																					
20	Karáchi	1,807	1,687	1,027	1,006	384	352	205	152	205	215	785	695	752	560	604	381	459	291	821	642	20
21	Hyderabad	1,672	1,561	1,186	1,163	441	359	270	151	200	256	843	805	911	689	794	443	671	354	856	711	21
22	Thar and Párkar	417	414	302	290	134	122	97	68	95	68	253	230	253	213	204	133	212	125	450	292	22
23	Shikárpur	3,107	2,822	2,188	2,071	565	469	261	186	284	266	1,002	960	1,007	828	916	526	703	531	1,059	893	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier	297	268	220	152	79	56	27	13	29	23	80	79	92	72	68	48	81	45	138	94	24
	Total for the Presidency.	57,672	50,052	58,655	57,275	15,481	14,384	7,739	6,513	7,126	7,560	21,300	22,783	23,729	20,653	23,162	15,693	22,245	16,845	33,883	35,803	
	Ratios per 1,000 living	251·24	219·43	69·56	65·80	12·41	12·61	7·36	7·85	10·48	12·46	14·14	15·41	18·24	17·83	28·85	31·20	44·74	33·50	91·05	88·77	

ANNUAL FORM NO. V.—DEATHS *registered according to* CLASSES *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1889.*

No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.					Number of Deaths Registered.					Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
		Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.
	Western Registration District.															
1	Khándesh	92,297	1,143,533	1,146	255	1,237,231	2,355	44,314	10	13	46,692	25·52	38·75	8·73	50·98	37·74
2	Násik	35,294	742,877	2,644	391	781,206	1,520	33,742	13	26	35,301	43·07	45·42	4·92	66·50	45·19
3	Thána	36,471	728,257	39,059	3,580	807,367	752	18,467	954	59	20,172	20·60	25·28	24·42	16·48	24·98
4	City of Bombay...	158,713	520,069	42,327	52,087	773,196	5,559	15,531	672	1,286	23,048	35·03	29·86	15·88	24·69	29·81
5	Kolába	23,811	455,425	791	2,803	482,830	457	10,382	18	30	10,887	19·19	22·79	22·76	10·70	22·55
	Central Registration District.															
6	Ahmednagar	39,592	706,565	4,821	250	751,228	1,430	26,980	38	10	28,408	36·12	38·11	7·88	40·00	37·81
7	Poona	42,086	846,811	9,503	2,271	900,621	1,278	26,480	99	90	27,947	30·40	31·27	10·42	39 63	31·03
8	Sholápur	43,967	537,643	625	252	582,487	1,399	21,734	3	7	23,143	31·82	40·42	4·80	27·77	39·73
9	Sátára	36,712	1,024,626	886	126	1,062,350	994	31,490	4	77	32,565	27·08	30·73	4·51	...	30·65
10	Ratnágiri...	74,051	922,745	3,275	19	997,090	1,493	16,908	16	6	18,423	21·01	18·32	4·89	...	18·48
	Southern Registration District.															
11	Belgaum...	66,262	791,274	6,322	153	864,014	2,121	26,782	96	6	29,005	32·01	33·85	15·19	39·22	33·57
12	Dhárwár	100,622	779,875	2,356	54	882,907	4,000	30,656	63	119	34,838	39·75	39·31	26·74	...	39·46
13	Bijápur	67,066	570,775	625	27	638,493	2,236	20,374	19	1	22,630	33·34	35·69	30·40	37·04	35·44
14	Kánara	24,282	382,997	14,509	52	421,840	599	10,730	331	19	11,679	24·66	28·02	22·81	...	27·69
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.															
15	Surat	55,547	545,370	622	12,659	614,198	1,861	18,557	12	210	20,740	33·50	34·02	19·29	24·48	33·76
16	Broach	67,248	256,505	115	5,062	326,930	2,848	10,925	...	97	13,870	42·35	42·59	...	31·67	42·42
17	Kaira	72,954	730,663	1,045	158	804,800	2,215	23,996	22	1	26,234	30·36	32·84	21·05	7·24	32·59
18	Panch Mahals	16,060	239,336	44	39	255,479	403	6,215	...	1	6,619	25·09	25·96	...	25·64	25·90
19	Ahmedabad	83,942	769,966	1,529	887	856,324	3,380	28,541	20	20	31,961	40·26	37·06	13·08	22·55	37·32
	Sind Registration District.															
20	Karáchi	393,117	79,819	4,674	1,078	478,688	10,055	2,831	39	105	13,030	25·58	35·47	8·34	97·40	27·22
21	Hyderabad	621,945	132,199	428	52	754,624	10,154	4,136	...	107	14,397	16·33	31·29	...	...	19·08
22	Thar and Párkar	167,634	45,692	14	4	203,344	1,964	1,561	...	843	4,368	12·46	34·16	...	...	21·48
23	Shikárpur	690,167	162,004	736	79	852,986	15,923	4,009	8	109	20,049	23·07	24·85	10·87	...	23·21
24	Upper Sind Frontier	110,381	13,558	230	12	124,181	1,660	347	...	9	1,956	14·50	25·59	..	...	15·75
	Total of the Presidency ...	3,107,171	13,128,587	138,326	90,330	16,454,414	76,596	436,178	2,437	3,351	518,562	24·65	33·22	17·62	41·72	31·51

N.B.—This and all the other statements refer to Natives only, and not to Europeans. Hindus include Hindus of all castes, Jains, Brahmo or Prarthana Samaj, Shikhs, low-castes and aboriginals. In the Western, Central, Southern and Gujarát Registration Districts aboriginals are included among Hindus, and in Sind among Mahomedans "Other Classes" include Jews, Pársis, Buddhists, and unspecified.

ANNUAL FORM NO. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1889.*

No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries. Suicide. Male.	Suicide. Female.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or wild beasts.	Total.	All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	From all Causes. For the Year.	From all Causes. Mean of previous five years.	No.
	A.—DISTRICTS.																					
	Western Registration District.																					
1	Khándesh	1,187,706	3,729	202	32,765	6,618	14	10	201	64	289	1,773	45,376	3·14	0·17	27·59	5·57	0·24	1·49	38·20	29·11	1
2	Násik	732,671	3,280	533	21,814	4,099	5	2	111	24	142	3,619	33,487	4·48	0·73	29·77	5·59	0·19	4·94	45·71	29·33	2
3	Thána	780,001	1,620	444	13,989	1,317	9	13	228	136	386	1,954	19,710	2·08	0·57	17·93	1·69	0·49	2·51	25·27	25·75	3
4	Kolába	459,299	129	146	7,604	882	6	2	129	55	192	1,491	10,444	0·28	0·32	16·56	1·92	0·42	3·25	22·74	23·04	4
	Central Registration District.																					
5	Ahmednagar	704,940	1,984	106	18,500	2,567	3	3	46	10	62	3,387	26,406	2·81	0·15	26·24	3·36	0·09	4·80	37·45	30·61	5
6	Poona	753,245	1,629	334	17,567	1,599	7	10	163	27	207	2,741	24,077	2·16	0·44	23·32	2·13	0·27	3·64	31·96	27·15	6
7	Sholápur	489,561	2,201	171	12,470	1,242	2	1	68	9	80	2,825	18,989	4·50	0·35	25·47	2·54	0·16	5·77	38,79	28·61	7
8	Sátára	1,010,868	1,798	63	22,932	2,066	6	33	130	58	227	4,119	31,205	1·78	0·06	22·69	2·04	0·22	4·08	30·87	30·32	8
9	Ratnágiri	975,527	126	288	9,188	1,955	7	11	175	88	281	6,029	17,867	0·13	0·30	9·42	2·00	0·29	6·18	18·32	15·83	9
	Southern Registration District.																					
10	Belgaum	809,324	1,685	77	13,112	6,983	17	34	187	38	276	5,143	27,276	2·08	0·09	16·19	8·62	0·34	6·35	33·68	29·72	10
11	Dhárwár	791,836	2,528	553	17,495	5,918	17	35	193	29	274	5,085	31,803	3·19	0·69	22·09	7·47	0·35	6·36	40·16	33·21	11
12	Bijápur	620,045	3,668	383	41,301	3,385	19	26	161	39	245	3,112	22,094	5·92	0·62	18·23	5·45	0·39	5·02	35·63	26·34	12
13	Kánara	397,450	62	189	5,981	590	10	13	151	28	202	4,137	11,161	0·16	0·48	15·05	1·48	0·51	10·41	28·08	28·49	13
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.																					
14	Surat	491,125	1,132	137	12,475	1,895	10	12	153	34	209	938	16,786	2·30	0·29	25·40	3·86	0·43	1·90	34·18	31·67	14
15	Broach	278,170	962	80	9,840	220	3	4	92	30	129	892	12,123	3·46	0·29	35·37	0·79	0·46	3·21	43·58	37·22	15
16	Kaira	737,186	134	39	19,295	935	12	34	242	68	356	2,825	23,584	0·18	0·05	26·18	1·27	0·48	3·83	31·99	30·52	16
17	Panch Mahals	229,743	407	4	5,157	45	2	3	60	57	122	70	5,805	1·77	0·02	22·45	0·20	0·53	0·30	25·27	22·94	17
18	Ahmedabad	684,934	633	108	19,666	989	7	22	160	62	251	1,912	23,559	0·92	0·16	28·71	1·44	0·37	2·79	34·40	28·50	18
	Sind Registration District.																					
19	Karáchi	410,356	547	831	8,076	56	4	3	185	86	278	658	10,446	1·34	2·03	19·68	0·13	0·68	1·60	25·46	19·24	19
20	Hyderabad	709,429	198	301	11,254	51	4	5	225	156	390	227	12,416	0·27	0·42	15·87	0·07	0·55	0·32	17·50	16·97	20
21	Thar and Párkar	200,516	78	88	3,813	29	1	3	21	37	62	129	4,199	0·39	0·44	19·02	0·14	0·31	0·64	20·94	15·96	21
22	Shikárpur	769,913	139	257	17,174	158	6	9	223	116	354	206	18,288	0·18	0·33	22 31	0·21	0·46	0·27	23·75	16·78	22
23	Upper Sind Frontier ...	112,829	4	21	1,635	3	3	1	25	9	38	25	1,726	0·04	0·19	14·49	0·03	0·34	0·22	15·30	12·61	23
	Total of Districts ...	14,337,234	28,663	5,355	313,103	43,402	174	289	3,329	1,260	5,052	53,247	448,827	2·00	0·37	21·84	3·03	0·35	3·71	31·30	26·21	

ANNUAL FORM NO. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1889—continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							12
							Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other Causes.	Total deaths from all Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints	Injuries.	All other Causes.	From all Causes.		No.
							Male.	Female.												For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	
	B.—TOWNS.																					
	Khándesh District.																					
1	Dhulia	18,449	27	1	300	45	1	...	2	...	3	71	447	1·46	0·05	16·27	2·44	0·16	3·85	24·22	21·19	1
2	Nandurbár	6,841	167	...	107	44	...	...	3	1	4	1	323	24·41	...	15·64	6·43	0·58	0·15	47·21	23·80	2
3	Chopda	13,932	51	...	203	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	256	3·66	...	14·57	...	0·14	...	18·37	19·45	3
4	Nasirabad	10,243	17	...	266	2	...	...	1	...	1	4	290	1·66	...	25·97	0·19	0·19	0·39	28·31	18·94	4
	Násik District.																					
5	Násik	24,101	112	6	413	39	2	1	4	...	7	155	732	4·64	0·25	17·14	1·62	0·29	6·43	30·37	34·31	5
6	Yeola	17,685	44	12	469	151	...	...	9	...	9	177	862	2·49	0·68	26·52	8·54	0·51	10·00	48·74	36·25	6
7	Devláli Cantonment ...	1,086	8	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	41	63	7·37	...	11·05	1·84	...	...	37·75	58·00	29·19	7
8	Málegaon do. ...	3,780	5	1	76	...	...	1	1	...	2	73	157	1·32	0·27	20·11	...	0·52	19·31	41·53	41·01	8
	Thána District.																					
9	Thána	14,456	12	5	110	34	1	...	1	1	3	62	226	0·83	0·35	7·61	2·35	0·20	4·29	15·63	22·07	9
10	Kalyán	12,910	58	6	87	21	...	2	8	...	10	54	236	4·49	0·46	6·74	1·63	0·77	4·18	18·28	18·75	10
11	City of Bombay	773,196	453	305	7,210	1,674	45	29	280	7	361	13,045	23,048	0·59	0·39	9·32	2·17	0·47	16·87	29·81	27·39	11
	Kolába District.																					
12	Panvel	10,351	...	6	57	32	...	...	6	2	8	44	147	...	0·58	5·50	3·10	0·77	4·25	14·20	14·30	12
13	Alibág	6,376	...	34	73	9	...	...	2	...	2	40	158	...	5·33	11·45	1·41	0·31	6·27	24·78	22·90	13
14	Mahád	6,804	...	8	78	24	...	...	1	...	1	27	138	...	1·18	11·46	3·53	0·15	3·96	20·28	20·72	14
	Ahmednagar District.																					
15	Ahmednagar	32,903	72	...	387	191	1	...	2	1	4	859	1,513	2·19	...	11·76	5·80	0·12	26·11	45·78	35·41	15
16	Sangamner	8,796	19	4	193	7	1	...	4	...	5	179	407	2·16	0·45	21·94	0·80	0·57	20·35	46·27	36·74	16
17	Ahmednagar Cantonment	4,589	...	...	38	11	...	...	...	...	...	33	82	...	...	8·28	2·39	...	7·19	17·86	18·61	17
	Poona District.																					
18	Poona City...	99,622	142	223	1,112	160	...	1	24	...	25	1,074	2,736	1·43	2·24	11·16	1·60	0·25	10·78	27·46	29·51	18
19	Junnar	10,373	26	...	70	23	...	...	1	...	1	224	344	2·51	...	6·75	2·22	0·09	21·59	33·16	30·66	19
20	Poona Cantonment ...	25,042	8	...	350	28	1	1	4	...	6	283	675	0·32	...	13·97	1·12	0·24	11·30	26·95	28·41	20
21	Kirkee Cantonment ...	3,560	...	1	32	24	...	...	1	...	1	57	115	...	0·28	8·99	6·74	0·28	16·01	32·30	29·78	21
	Sholápur District.																					
22	Sholápur	59,890	247	7	1,455	139	4	1	15	...	20	391	2,259	4·12	0·12	24·29	2·32	0·33	6·53	37·71	32·73	22
23	Bársi	16,126	110	19	563	45	...	...	5	1	6	213	956	6·82	1·18	34·91	2·79	0·37	13·21	59·28	40·36	23
24	Pandharpur	16,910	237	2	443	149	...	...	4	...	4	104	939	14·01	0·12	26·20	8·81	0·24	6·15	55·53	49·07	24
	Sátára District.																					
25	Sátára	29,028	33	28	311	96	1	2	4	1	8	265	741	1·14	0·96	10·71	3·31	0·28	9·13	25·53	27·55	25
26	Karád	10,778	14	...	160	66	...	...	2	1	3	57	300	1·30	...	14·84	6·12	0·28	5·29	27·83	28·08	26
27	Wái	11,676	38	1	146	37	...	1	5	1	7	90	319	3·25	0·09	12·50	3·17	0·60	7·71	27·32	30·23	27
	Ratnágiri District.																					
28	Vengurla	8,947	...	1	49	25	...	...	5	...	5	144	224	...	0·11	5·48	2·79	0·56	16·10	25·04	27·65	28
29	Ratnágiri	12,616	...	...	94	20	...	...	1	1	2	216	332	...	...	7·45	1·59	0·15	17·12	26·31	20·39	29
	Belgaum District.																					
30	Belgaum	23,115	54	76	336	125	1	...	15	1	17	173	781	2·34	3·29	14·54	5·41	0·74	7·48	33·80	25·35	30
31	Gokák	10,307	108	1	142	128	...	...	2	1	3	59	441	10·48	0·09	13·78	12·42	0·29	5·72	42·78	33·67	31
32	Athni	11,186	10	..	116	155	1	1	11	4	17	54	352	0·89	...	10·37	13·86	1·52	4·83	31·47	27·62	32
33	Belgaum Cantonment ...	9,582	5	1	66	13	...	...	1	...	1	69	155	0·52	0·10	6·89	1·36	0·10	7·21	16·18	17·12	33
	Dhárwár District.																					
34	Dhárwár	27,191	43	18	390	17	3	2	12	3	20	538	1,026	1·58	0·66	14·34	0·62	0·74	19·79	37·73	31·78	34
35	Hubli	36,877	43	113	464	153	3	5	11	...	19	407	1,199	1·17	3·08	12·65	4·17	0·52	11·10	32·69	24·81	35
36	Gadag Bettigiri	17,001	110	22	178	135	1	2	5	...	8	15	464	6·47	1·29	10·47	7·94	0·47	0·89	27·53	20·70	36
37	Ránebennur	10,202	...	29	123	21	...	1	4	...	5	164	342	...	2·84	12·06	2·06	0·49	16·07	33·52	35·29	37
	Bijápur District.																					
38	Bijápur	11,424	9	19	189	109	1	1	6	...	8	41	375	0·78	1·66	16·55	9·54	0·71	3·59	32·83	21·53	38
39	Kaládgi	7,024	13	...	80	54	...	2	8	...	10	4	161	1·85	...	11·39	7·69	1·42	0·57	22·92	14·98	39
	Kánara District.																					
40	Kárwár	13,761	...	5	124	3	1	...	6	1	8	115	255	...	0·36	9·01	0·22	0·58	8·36	18·53	19·69	40
41	Kumta	10,629	...	1	107	7	...	...	4	1	5	143	263	...	0·09	10·07	0·66	0·47	13·45	24·74	26·53	41
	Surat District.																					
42	Surat	109,844	620	...	1,911	158	...	1	37	...	38	954	3,681	5·64	...	17·40	1·44	0·34	8·68	33·51	29·17	42
43	Bulsár	13,229	11	2	146	22	2	...	4	...	6	86	273	0·83	0·15	11·04	1·66	0·45	6·50	20·63	14·66	43
	Broach District.																					
44	Broach	37,281	322	10	811	10	1	..	11	...	12	160	1,325	8·64	0·27	21·75	0·27	0·32	4·29	35·54	32·08	44
45	Jambusar	11,479	...	...	148	25	...	...	4	...	4	245	422	...	...	12·89	2·18	0·35	21·34	36·76	45·08	45
	Kaira District.																					
46	Kaira	12,640	43	1	307	11	...	1	5	...	6	108	476	3·40	0·08	24·29	0·87	0·47	8·54	37·65	34·55	46
47	Nadiád	28,304	6	7	739	19	1	...	14	1	16	310	1,097	0·21	0·25	26·11	0·67	0·56	10·95	38·75	37·52	47
48	Borsad	12,228	40	3	179	15	...	...	8	...	8	137	382	3·27	0·24	14·64	1·23	0·65	11·29	31·23	21·98	48
49	Kapadvanj	14,442	1	22	631	9	...	2	8	1	11	21	695	0·07	1·52	43·69	0·62	0·76	1·45	48·12	35·37	49
	Panch Mahals District.																					
50	Godhra	13,342	39	...	363	...	2	2	7	1	12	41	455	2·92	...	27·21	...	0·90	3·07	34·10	18·72	50
51	Dohad	12,394	5	...	349	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	359	0·40	...	28·16	...	0·24	0·16	28·96	27·43	51
	Ahmedabad District.																					
52	Ahmedabad	124,767	72	41	4,664	94	3	2	27	1	33	1,275	6,179	0·58	0·33	37·38	0·75	0·26	10·22	49·52	45·92	52
53	Gogha	7,063	...	2	111	19	...	1	...	...	1	47	180	...	0·28	15·71	2·69	0·14	6·65	25·48	26·78	53
54	Viramgám	18,990	57	...	1,017	84	...	...	9	1	10	276	1,438	3·00	...	53·55	4·42	0·53	14·22	75·72	54·42	54
55	Dholka	17,716	25	1	372	21	...	...	2	1	3	161	583	1·41	0·06	21·00	1·18	0·17	9·09	32·91	26·06	55
56	Ahmedabad Cantonment.	1,940	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	11·34	...	...	...	11·34	13·52	56

ANNUAL FORM NO. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1889*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11								12
							Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.								
							Suicide.												From all causes.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other Causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	No.
	Karáchi District.																					
57	Karáchi	68,332	...	99	1,519	268	5	...	27	...	32	666	2,584	...	1·45	22·23	3·92	0·47	9·75	37·82	28·10	57
	Hyderabad District.																					
58	Hyderabad	45,195	5	547	1,157	...	3	...	13	3	19	253	1,981	0·11	12·10	25·60	...	0·42	5·60	43·83	26·58	58
	Thar and Párkar District.																					
59	Umarkot	2,828	...	12	130	...	...	...	1	...	1	26	169	...	4·24	45·97	...	0·35	9·19	59·76	26·37	59
	Shikárpur District.																					
60	Shikárpur...	42,496	1	4	797	12	1	...	11	1	13	26	853	0·02	0·09	18·75	0·28	0·31	0·61	20·07	18·66	60
61	Sukkur	27,389	210	4	604	10	...	...	19	1	20	119	967	7·67	0·15	22·05	0·37	0·73	4·34	35·31	24·02	61
62	Lárkhána	13,188	11	...	430	...	...	...	9	1	10	90	541	0·83	...	32·61	...	0·76	6·82	41·02	25·25	62
	Upper Sind Frontier District.																					
63	Jacobabad...	11,352	...	1	189	5	...	...	...	...	...	35	230	...	0·09	16·65	0·44	...	3·08	20·26	23·52	63
	Total of Towns ...	2,105,604	3,763	1,711	33,775	4,800	86	62	700	41	889	24,797	69,735	1·79	0·81	16·04	2·28	0·42	11·78	33·12	29·18	
	Total for the Presidency...	16,454,414	32,431	7,006	346,878	48,202	260	351	4,029	1,301	5,941	78,044	518,562	1·97	0·43	21·08	2·93	0·36	4·74	31·51	26·58	

N.B.—Districts A in this statement do not include the population or deaths of Towns B. In all the other statements "Districts" include Towns.
The total population for the Presidency includes Europeans, Eurasians and fighting-men numbering 11,576.

ANNUAL FORM NO. VII.—DEATHS *registered from* CHOLERA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1889.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.														Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Cholera were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Cholera were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	26	25	2,679	262	...	...	...	2	338	455	1,655	1,429	103	9	...	...	1,996	1,995	3,991	3·20	3·30	3·23	1·14	1
2	Násik	16	15	1,629	280	49	22	38	413	1,004	1,050	394	261	141	42	35	...	1,875	1,574	3,449	4·73	4·10	4·41	1·37	2
3	Thána	12	11	1,880	116	73	23	52	10	154	414	342	298	161	29	66	68	840	850	1,690	2·02	2·17	2·09	2·26	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	...	...	108	29	8	11	26	34	103	66	32	12	13	11	322	136	458	0·69	0·42	0·59	0·40	4
5	Kolába	10	3	1,191	10	33	...	...	...	14	4	61	14	...	...	...	3	66	63	129	0·27	0·26	0·27	1·38	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	13	1,331	192	...	...	...	9	118	208	552	545	330	310	3	...	1,100	975	2,075	2·88	2·63	2·76	1·48	6
7	Poona	12	11	1,181	176	14	...	...	...	6	69	537	610	313	207	44	15	923	882	1,805	2·03	1·97	2·00	1·43	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	709	232	...	...	...	...	53	577	1,296	530	246	92	1	...	1,509	1,286	2,795	5·12	4·47	4·80	2·16	8
9	Sátára	15	14	1,340	218	...	...	...	...	...	2	208	500	616	523	34	...	1,015	868	1,883	1·91	1·64	1·77	2·15	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	5	1,295	13	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	30	16	26	60	66	126	0·13	0·13	0·13	1·51	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,073	138	6	...	4	128	504	535	450	146	27	56	...	6	1,015	847	1,862	2·34	1·97	2·16	2·03	11
12	Dárwár	18	17	1,281	209	142	20	5	247	875	402	340	419	213	54	5	2	1,469	1,255	2,724	3·32	2·85	3·09	1·69	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,139	361	7	4	103	928	1,471	830	213	63	25	43	3	...	1,887	1,803	3,690	5·04	5·62	5·78	2·18	13
14	Kanára	13	3	1,107	10	...	32	11	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	37	25	62	0·17	0·13	0·15	0·22	14
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	780	144	13	11	309	594	581	166	57	23	4	5	...	...	833	930	1,763	2·72	3·01	2·87	1·97	15
16	Broach	8	7	493	125	31	67	363	392	207	155	49	20	...	...	...	...	717	567	1,284	4·25	3·57	3·93	1·84	16
17	Kaira	11	11	577	30	...	...	...	28	110	9	36	41	...	...	...	...	126	98	224	0·29	0·25	0·28	0·67	17
18	Panch Mahals	7	7	673	48	...	...	...	110	193	141	5	2	...	...	...	...	245	206	451	1·86	1·65	1·77	0·49	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	9	857	83	...	...	2	80	509	133	12	31	2	...	9	9	474	313	787	1·07	0·75	0·92	1·24	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	15	8	722	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	80	85	371	322	225	547	1·21	1·06	1·14	2·37	20
21	Hyderabad	14	10	1,104	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	61	3	108	90	198	0·27	0·26	0·26	0·85	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	8	2	72	5	...	...	...	...	...	27	51	...	...	...	...	...	35	43	78	0·31	0·47	0·38	0·30	22
23	Shikárpur	18	15	1,370	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	257	60	...	...	246	115	361	0·53	0·29	0·42	0·99	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	1	142	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	0·03	0·04	0·03	1·22	24
	Total of the Presidency	285	229	24,536	2,831	496	227	895	2,952	6,163	5,202	6,379	5,042	2,500	1,686	375	514	17,222	15,209	32,431	2·03	1·91	1·97	1·38	

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.—DEATHS *registered from* SMALL-POX *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1889.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7		8			9	10
No.	Districts.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.														TOTAL.			NUMBER OF THESE DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN.		TOTAL RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Under 12 years.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																										
1	Khándesh	26	20	2,679	65	13	15	35	46	34	13	9	2	...	1	9	26	115	88	203	52	133	0·18	0·14	0·16	0·54	1
2	Násik	16	15	1,629	145	101	114	152	91	45	28	13	4	2	2	...	...	267	285	552	157	364	0·67	0·74	0·71	0·36	2
3	Thána	12	12	1,889	161	39	57	82	109	73	39	26	9	11	1	1	8	219	236	455	94	319	0·52	0·60	0·56	0·26	3
4	City of Bombay... ...	1	1	...	...	13	23	59	91	66	35	7	6	3	1	1	...	170	135	305	120	83	0·37	0·44	0·39	0·20	4
5	Kolába	10	10	1,191	46	35	29	47	25	18	14	9	6	...	...	1	10	95	99	194	41	143	0·39	0·41	0·40	0·31	5
	Central Registration District.																										
6	Ahmednagar	14	9	1,331	45	24	22	38	12	3	3	3	2	...	1	...	2	55	55	110	60	45	0·14	0·15	0·15	0·12	6
7	Poona	12	10	1,181	116	69	99	110	104	65	32	18	20	8	11	7	15	273	285	558	196	283	0·60	0·64	0·62	0·26	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	709	68	21	27	44	34	24	13	9	5	2	2	3	15	88	111	199	70	91	0·30	0·38	0·34	0·19	8
9	Sátára	15	12	1,340	32	7	1	10	15	18	11	5	6	3	3	2	6	47	45	92	35	30	0·09	0·08	0·09	0·24	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	9	1,295	85	12	13	29	58	54	39	32	13	3	17	5	14	133	156	289	60	115	0·28	0·30	0·29	0·31	10
	Southern Registration District.																										
11	Belgaum	11	9	1,073	43	3	15	29	43	21	18	13	4	1	1	...	2	76	79	155	34	88	0·17	0·18	0·18	0·07	11
12	Dhárwár	18	17	1,281	142	43	87	123	156	110	83	46	34	18	7	12	16	385	350	735	196	349	0·87	0·79	0·83	0·31	12
13	Bijápur	10	9	1,139	98	26	50	94	48	33	28	31	18	13	4	6	42	196	206	402	18	84	0·62	0·64	0·63	0·16	13
14	Kánara	13	12	1,107	47	...	1	5	14	30	43	27	28	6	16	16	9	109	86	195	26	77	0·49	0·43	0·46	0·26	14
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.																										
15	Surat...	10	9	780	76	12	17	32	35	27	9	6	...	...	...	...	1	71	68	139	50	60	0·23	0·22	0·22	0·07	15
16	Broach	8	6	403	23	3	8	5	7	10	11	2	1	...	...	4	39	43	47	90	26	54	0·25	0 29	0·27	0·04	16
17	Kaira	11	10	577	12	...	1	3	12	19	19	2	7	...	...	9	30	42	72	21	42	0·07	0·11	0·09	0·07	17
18	Panch Mahális	7	3	673	4	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	1	0·02	...	0·02	0·10	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	10	857	39	4	20	37	68	16	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	82	70	152	47	85	0·18	0·16	0·18	0·07	19
	Sind Registration District.																										
20	Karáchi	15	13	722	261	103	128	164	217	156	92	26	6	7	12	10	9	503	427	930	244	376	1·39	2·08	1·94	0·25	20
21	Hyderabad	14	13	1,104	94	138	199	143	107	85	55	43	11	8	7	13	39	436	412	848	239	523	1·07	1·19	1·12	0·31	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	8	6	72	40	4	20	19	22	9	1	4	7	4	...	...	...	49	51	100	11	34	0·44	0·56	0·49	0·07	22
23	Shikárpur	18	16	1,370	134	30	58	31	43	36	52	5	1	1	...	1	7	157	108	265	75	76	0·34	0·28	0·31	0·15	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	3	142	9	9	6	1	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	8	22	7	9	9·20	0·15	0·18	0·14	24
	Total for the Presidency.	285	244	24,535	1,785	709	1,020	1,292	1,361	955	653	342	191	90	93	92	270	3,616	3,450	7,066	1,789	3,469	0·43	0·43	0·43	0·31	

ANNUAL FORM No. IX.—DEATHS *registered from* FEVERS *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1889.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
No.	Districts.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.														TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Fevers were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	26	26	2,679	2,443	2,368	2,181	2,877	3,110	2,967	2,287	3,231	4,262	3,110	2,514	2,518	2,216	17,800	15,841	33,641	28·14	26·19	27·19	21·75	1
2	Násik	16	16	1,629	1,569	1,584	1,286	1,650	1,946	1,880	1,963	2,132	2,708	2,245	2,091	1,809	1,490	11,[illegible]	11,022	22,784	29·59	28·72	29·17	21·23	2
3	Thána	12	12	1,830	1,754	1,367	1,156	1,200	1,375	1,138	1,192	1,085	1,279	1,228	930	1,111	1,125	7,264	6,922	14,186	17·45	17·69	17·57	19·34	3
4	City of Bombay... ...	1	1	...	...	652	560	661	719	727	558	587	609	587	504	508	538	3,912	3,298	7,210	8·42	10·69	9·32	8·12	4
5	Kolába	10	10	1,191	1,076	748	575	731	709	666	546	642	687	657	529	621	701	4,007	3,805	7,812	16·42	15·94	16·18	16·12	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,331	1,236	1,235	940	1,132	1,462	1,463	1,474	2,256	2,513	2,011	1,981	1,455	1,196	10,049	9,069	19,118	26·33	24·54	25·44	11·53	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,181	1,084	1,403	1,071	1,234	1,693	1,435	1,480	1,974	2,131	1,881	1,914	1,590	1,325	9,869	9,262	19,131	21·69	20·79	21·24	18·79	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	709	697	1,000	891	932	1,176	1,112	1,063	1,784	1,886	1,534	1,419	1,120	1,014	7,693	7,238	14,931	26·09	25·17	25·63	21·42	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,340	1,259	1,679	1,329	1,614	1,910	1,872	1,873	2,175	2,351	2,224	2,481	2,149	1,892	11,814	11,735	23,549	22·18	22·15	22·16	21·13	9
10	Ratnágiri...	10	10	1,295	1,120	923	764	887	935	876	701	751	711	617	658	683	825	4,647	4,684	9,331	9·82	8·94	9·36	8·72	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,073	1,016	993	824	1,098	1,386	1,420	1,365	1,313	1,215	1,019	1,056	1,003	1,080	6,943	6,829	13,772	15·98	15·89	15·94	13·89	11
12	Dhárwár	18	18	1,281	1,281	1,603	1,362	1,761	1,807	1,557	1,469	1,662	1,562	1,306	1,380	1,534	1,647	9,057	9,593	18,650	20·49	21·76	21·12	17·94	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,139	1,048	675	631	790	1,119	1,126	1,055	1,109	1,210	1,102	993	944	816	5,544	6,026	11,570	17·45	18·78	18·12	15·72	13
14	Kánara	13	13	1,107	1,042	645	524	569	541	377	455	551	481	490	478	533	568	3,156	3,056	6,212	14·15	15·37	14·73	15·93	14
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	780	752	1,201	1,144	1,488	1,491	1,285	898	1,189	1,312	1,101	1,068	1,312	1,073	7,418	7,114	14,532	24·24	23·08	23·66	22·37	15
16	Broach	8	8	403	388	731	707	1,118	1,042	749	507	580	740	912	1,266	1,447	1,060	5,666	5,133	10,799	33·62	32·39	33·03	30·34	16
17	Kaira	11	11	577	574	1,472	1,434	2,000	1,803	1,697	1,326	1,615	1,786	1,738	2,184	2,326	1,771	11,493	9,658	21,151	26·92	25·54	26·28	24·55	17
18	Panch Mahális	7	7	673	572	362	417	572	553	456	469	455	471	414	603	661	486	3,180	2,689	5,869	24·24	21·03	22·97	21·05	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	12	857	836	1,706	1,640	2,059	2,137	1,902	1,336	1,523	2,109	2,418	2,925	3,309	2,788	13,820	12,032	25,852	31·45	28·85	30·19	24·18	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	15	15	722	722	1,071	848	768	814	819	658	507	566	703	861	1,052	928	5,149	4,446	9,595	19·36	20·90	20·04	13·76	20
21	Hyderabad	14	14	1,104	1,104	1,321	1,103	1,117	1,135	901	905	741	722	850	1,233	1,287	1,146	6,856	5,555	12,411	16·84	15·59	16·45	14·92	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	8	8	72	70	350	395	499	416	354	247	283	310	198	254	234	303	2,226	1,117	3,343	19·80	18·88	19·39	14·33	22
23	Shikárpur	18	18	1,370	1,173	1,637	1,066	983	1,068	1,096	1,176	838	898	1,849	3,174	3,007	2,273	10,106	8,899	19,005	21·92	22·70	22·28	15·68	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	4	142	142	142	113	109	135	108	164	101	151	186	250	187	178	1,020	804	1,824	14·54	14·85	14·69	11·56	24
	Total for the Presidency.	285	285	24,535	22,958	26,867	22,901	27,849	30,482	27,983	25,167	29,134	32,679	30,380	32,766	32,350	28,329	180,451	166,427	346,878	21·24	20·09	21·08	18·06	

ANNUAL FORM No. X.—DEATHS *registered from* BOWEL-COMPLAINTS *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1889.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
No.	Districts.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.														TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from bowel-complaints were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from bowel-complaints were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	26	25	2,679	1,279	475	396	505	605	645	573	764	943	602	430	370	401	3,810	2,899	6,709	6·02	4·79	5·43	4·45	1
2	Násik	16	15	1,629	741	213	226	256	285	444	414	490	677	490	362	250	184	2,382	1,909	4,291	5·99	4·97	5·49	3·37	2
3	Thána	12	12	1,880	480	101	63	94	83	77	106	202	218	175	106	72	75	825	537	1,372	2·01	1·36	1·70	0·88	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	...	...	167	105	107	121	123	106	205	163	158	149	119	151	1,002	672	1,674	2·16	2·18	2·17	2·05	4
5	Kolába	10	10	1,191	383	126	71	65	80	72	59	89	133	92	63	41	56	538	409	947	2·20	1·71	1·96	1·41	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,331	549	191	156	160	146	187	178	353	353	270	261	174	147	1,424	1,152	2,576	3·73	3·12	3·43	3·02	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,181	405	162	128	132	127	103	152	208	207	185	187	126	117	1,040	794	1,834	2·29	1·78	2·04	6·94	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	709	299	122	86	88	93	106	124	258	201	166	132	114	85	855	720	1,575	2·90	2·50	2·70	2·27	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,340	361	169	128	134	125	146	170	228	281	259	279	177	169	1,182	1,083	2,265	2·22	2·04	2·13	2·46	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	10	1,295	568	204	168	169	208	154	144	166	166	163	140	162	156	1,116	884	2,000	2·35	1·68	2·01	1·62	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,073	774	455	399	418	461	604	716	800	883	759	769	634	506	3,763	3,641	7,404	8·66	8·48	8·57	6·82	11
12	Dhárwár	18	18	1,281	899	417	415	455	423	470	534	647	715	573	549	457	589	3,312	2,932	6,244	7·49	6·65	7·07	6·25	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,139	660	175	144	165	203	259	351	398	448	388	389	331	297	1,823	1,725	3,548	5·74	5·38	5·56	3·71	13
14	Kánara	13	13	1,107	235	36	47	42	49	31	36	72	88	62	62	35	40	358	242	600	1·61	1·22	1·42	1·72	14
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	780	328	143	162	197	230	202	178	191	174	145	142	153	158	1,130	945	2,075	3·68	3·06	3·37	3·28	15
16	Broach	8	8	403	72	20	13	29	28	23	16	19	26	12	30	22	17	148	107	255	0·87	0·67	0·78	1·25	16
17	Kaira	11	11	577	190	60	53	53	63	72	94	137	104	98	89	95	71	583	406	989	1·36	1·07	1·23	2·54	17
18	Panch Maháls	7	5	673	24	3	4	6	6	4	8	2	4	2	3	1	2	26	19	45	0·19	0·15	0·17	0·62	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	11	857	237	93	75	78	101	99	78	103	153	163	85	102	77	685	522	1,207	1·55	1·25	1·41	2·16	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	15	10	722	35	18	23	27	21	27	27	27	30	37	26	37	24	133	141	324	0·69	0·66	0·68	0·50	20
21	Hyderabad	14	13	1,104	31	2	4	5	11	...	2	2	3	3	8	6	5	38	13	51	0·09	0·04	0·07	0·11	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	8	6	72	16	4	2	2	...	1	1	3	14	...	...	...	2	11	18	29	0·10	0·20	0·14	0·13	22
23	Shikárpur	18	16	1,370	57	7	4	11	3	8	9	8	8	49	57	10	6	116	64	180	0·25	0·16	0·21	0·21	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	2	142	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	6	2	8	0·09	0·04	0·06	0·30	24
	Total for the Presidency.	285	268	24,535	8,626	3,363	2,873	3,198	3,473	3,857	4,076	5,373	5,995	4,851	4,318	3,490	3,335	26,366	21,836	48,202	3·10	2·74	2·93	2·50	

No. 4330 OF 1890.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1890.

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, No. B—1210, dated 29th May 1890—Submitting the Annual Report of his Department for the year 1889.

RESOLUTION.—In the year under review only 600,489 births were registered as compared with 634,693 in 1888 and 628,193 in 1887. The number was smaller than in 1888 in every registration district and also in every Collectorate except Sholápur, Bijápur, Broach, Kaira and Upper Sind Frontier. The registered rate per mille of population was 36·49 for the whole Presidency; but deducting the figures for Sind and the coast districts of Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri and Kánara, on which little reliance can at present be placed, and also those for the City of Bombay, which, whether correct or not, are always excessively low, it appears that the birth-rate *according to the registers* was 41·5 per mille. If, however, a judgment can be based on the figures for Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur, the only districts throughout which the registration of births was conducted to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Commissioner, it would seem that the actual birth-rate for a large tract of country cannot be below 45 per mille. It is observed that Bijápur and Dhárwár, the two districts in which the highest birth-rates were registered (50·53 and 48·46 per mille respectively) are the only districts in which the test by Circle Inspectors has been introduced. The attention of the officers concerned should be drawn to the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks on defective registration in paragraphs 12 and 14 of his report. The special attention of the Commissioner in Sind should be drawn to the falling off in the births' registration in that Province, which, though far from accurate, showed signs of steady improvement up to 1888 inclusive. In the Thar and Párkar district, especially, serious want of care is indicated by the decline in the recorded birth-rate from 34·60 to 22·51.

2. The deaths registered, on the other hand, were far more numerous in 1889 than in the previous year, being 518,562 as compared with 468,039, though the latter number was the largest, with one exception, registered in the decade 1879—1888. The Sanitary Commissioner appears to attribute the increase more to the unhealthiness of the year under review than to improvement in registration. He believes, however, that registration is still very defective and attention should be drawn to his remarks in paragraph 37 of his report. It is observed that though the death-rate throughout the Presidency was only 31·51 per mille according to the registers, the average rate in the ten districts* in which alone the Sanitary Commissioner expresses general satisfaction with the registration was no less than 37·5.

*Násik.	Bijápur.
Ahmednagar.	Surat.
Sholápur.	Broach.
Belgaum.	Kaira.
Dhárwár.	Ahmedabad.

3. The causes of the deaths registered are classified in the marginal table, from which it appears that the increase was almost entirely under the head "Fevers." Cholera caused 32,431 deaths as compared with 36,500 in the previous year and an average of 18,364 for the ten years 1879—1888. The disease was most severe in the Bijápur, Sholápur and Násik districts where the death-rates therefrom per mille were 5·77, 4·79 and 4·41 respectively; but it also prevailed extensively in most of the inland districts of the Presidency proper and in the coast districts of Surat Broach and Thána. In Sind (except Karáchi), the Gujarát districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira, the coast dis-

Causes of Deaths.	1888. Number of deaths per 1,000 of Population.	1889. Number of deaths per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera	2·22	1·7
Small-pox	0·22	0·43
Fevers	18·50	21·08
Bowel-complaints ..	2·76	2·93
Injuries	0·35	0·36
Other causes	4·39	4·74
All causes ..	28·44	31·51

tricts of Kolába, Ratnágiri and Kánara, and the City of Bombay, though cholera was not entirely absent, the death-rate therefrom per mille of population was merely fractional. The Sanitary Commissioner has as usual appended to his report an interesting cholera map illustrative of the mortality in the different registration circles.

Small-pox caused 7,066 deaths, an unusually large number, though the small effect of this disease on the mortality of the Presidency is indicated by the fact that the registered death rate therefrom was only ·43 per mille of population. It prevailed most extensively in Karáchi and Hyderabad, where the death-rates were 1·94 and 1·12 per mille respectively.

The number of registered deaths attributed to fever (346,878) was greater by 42,429 than in the previous year, and greater than in any year since 1878. Fevers prevailed most extensively in Gujarát where the death-rate therefrom was 27·36 per mille, and least so in the Southern Registration District where the rate was 17·88. It is noticeable that in several of the districts in which registration was most defective almost all of the deaths registered were reported to have been due to fever. For example, 92 per cent. of the total deaths in Shikárpur, 90 per cent. of those in the Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar Districts, 88 per cent. of those in the Panch Maháls and 86 per cent. of those in Hyderabad are attributed to this cause. On the other hand in the City of Bombay only 31 per cent. of the deaths registered appear to have been caused by fever.

Deaths from bowel-complaints were somewhat numerous in all the inland districts of the Presidency proper, and extremely so in Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Khándesh and Násik, where the death rates therefrom were 8·57, 7·07, 5·56, 5·43 and 5·49 per mille. In Sind the death rate from this cause was only ·25 per mille and it was also very low in Gujarát with the exception of Surat.

It is observed that the number of deaths attributed to "*other causes*" was abnormally small as compared with other districts in the five districts (Shikárpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Párkar, Panch Maháls and Hyderabad) mentioned above as being those in which so large a proportion of deaths was reported to have been due to fever. In the City of Bombay no fewer than 13,045 deaths out of a total of 23,048, and in the Kánara district 4,395 out of a total of 11,679 are attributed to "other causes." The Sanitary Commissioner should be asked what the causes were which, though unclassified, had so important an effect on the mortality of those places as compared with other districts of the Presidency.

4. The attention of Collectors and Presidents of Municipalities should be invited to Dr. MacRury's remarks on the results of his inspection of various important towns.

5. It is observed that the cases of infectious disease on board vessels which entered the Port of Bombay were appreciably less numerous than in the previous year. The small-pox cases, 24 in number, were, with one exception, confined to pilgrim ships, on which, however, no other kind of infectious disease was detected. The meaning of the second entry in the table in paragraph 152 of this report is not quite clear. Quarantine against Bombay was imposed at Aden and Perim between 19th July and 5th October 1889 *on account* of its imposition in Egypt during that period and not independently thereof as might perhaps be inferred from the form of Dr. MacRury's reference to the subject. The attention of the Port Trustees and of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, should be invited to the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks on the condition of the foreshore of Bombay.

6. Government recognize the zeal with which the officers mentioned in paragraph 159 of the Sanitary Commissioner's report discharged their arduous

duties during the year. Dr. MacRury should be thanked for his clear and concise report.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,
The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors and District Magistrates in the Presidency proper and Sind,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Compiler, General Administration Report for 1889-90,
} With copies of the report.

The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust (with extract paras. 154-158 of the Sanitary Commissioner's Report).
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India,
} By letter.

No. of 1890.

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